# je Kining Journal RAILWAY GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1110-Vol. XXVI.]

Spread Eagle-court, Pinch-lane, Nov. 14, 1856.

F. E. Blyth.

J. B. Brenchley. P. Clay.

MINING EXCHANGE OF LONDON.

T. P. Thomas.

N. F. WATSON, Hon. Sec.

Watson and Cuell. P. Watson.

J. S. Tripp

W. C. Foulkes.

J. H. Murchison.

Powell and Cooke.

W. Michell. G. Moore,

w. Bawden. W. C. Foulkes, H. B.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1856.

(SUPPLEMENT) {STAMPED ... SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED ... FIVEPENCE

R. JAMES CROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1. FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS,
DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the best of any known investments—payfrom 15 to 20 per cent. per annum in dividende. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND
INES for epeculation requires careful discrimination.
Mr. Clores is a BUYER to SELLER of the following:—Afred Consols, Bedford
siled, Wresi Wrey, Sortridge Consols, North Basset, West Basset, Trewetha, Wh.
ender, Rosewarne, Wheal Edward, West Providence, Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes),
stron Bowen, Laiant Consols, Wheal Kitty (Leiant), Vale of Towy, Brynford Hall,
slacombe, St. Austell Consols, Herward United, Providence, Boscean, Botallack,
witon United, Eaglebrook, Ding Dong, Wh. Mary Ann, Great Hewas, Wh. Buller,
fload Basset, United Mines (Gwennap), Bryntail, Great Weela Aifred, Great South
bigus, Calstock Consols, Porkellis United, Hill of Towy, Wheal Margery.
Mr. Chopyrs is a SPECIAL EUVER of Great Hewas and Molland shares. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in most of the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE ES; and begs to refer to his Weekly Mining Review, published every Friday. L. JAMES B. BRENCHLEY, No. 2, PINNER'S COURT. OLD BROAD STREET, TRANSACTS BUSINESS in BRITISH and FO-MINING SHARES, BANK, RAILWAY, and INSURANCE SECURITIES.

L. Every information afforded as to the market value of the above, and onest eligible as an investment, upon application, personal or otherwise. DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the BEST of all PUBLIC INVESTMENTS, paying, as they do (in dividends every two or three months), from 20 to 30 per cent. per ansum. NON-DIVIDEND MINES, carefully chosen, PETER WATSON, MINING BEOKER, having 12 years' experience in every department of mining and its management, together with an extensive and regular correspondence with mining agents and others in Cornwall, Devon, and elsewhere, is enabled to Judge of ard select mines of intrinsic value. Peter Watsox, being a Member of the Mining Exchange, will forward a list of prices when required, and may be consulted d-ily as to purchases, sales, &c.

Bankers—Union Bank of London.

57, Threadneedle-street, London, Nov. 28, 1856. MR. J. WILLIAM COLLINS, MINING AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, 27, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON.

The quickest information on the condition of mines secured through parties of position and experience living in the mining districts, and TRUSTWORTHY REPORTS and RECOMMENDATIONS furnished. Engaged 12 years at large Cornish mines. TRANSACTIONS in all the DIVIDEND and ADVANCING MINES, RAILWAY, BANK, and INSURANCE SHARES, the STOCKS and FUNDS. R. A. FRANCIS, MINING AND GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENT, MAY BE CONSULTED at present at No. 164, FLEET STREET
tton's Hotel), from Two until Four P.M.
British and Foreign Mines inspected and reported on. MR. E. GOMPERS, No. 98, GRACECHURCH STREET, has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in most of the leading DIVIDEND and PROvarious Gas Companies, and various Joint-Stock Companies, Steam Navigation, lar dividends. I N E S H A R E S 56 West Par, 10s. 10 Par Consols, F O R S A L E.—

20 St. Austell Con., £1½.

5 Stray Park.

a.£½.

4 West Frances, £15.

10 Clijah and Wentworth,
£10½. 10 Par Consols, £21½.
100 Bedford Consols, 10s.
100 Bedford Consols, 10s.
100 Buller and Bertha, £%.
100 Great Hewas, 15s.
50 Lady Bertha, 21s. Soo Molland.

100 Great Hewas, 15s.

30 Molland.

100 Great Hewas, 15s.

30 Lady Bertha, 21s.

2 Herward United.
2 Providence, £59.
30 Pendeen Consols, £%.
30 Pendeen Consols, £%.
30 Wheal Wrey, £3%.
30 Wheal Kitty (£t. Ag.),
30 Wheal Greaville, 30s.
30 Wheal Wrey, £3%.
30 Carnyorth, £4%.
30 Carnyorth, £4%.
31 Wheal Buller.
32 South Caradon, £299.
36 to capitalists, without any cost beyond the surveyor's charges.
A correct list of prices, and every other useful information given, either personally or by letter.

Mr. Leten has also instructions to SELL a great many mine shares, and BUY into railway shares. This medium of communication will be found most acceptable to gentlemen seeking good and profitable investments.

Ma. LELEAN, 4, Cashion-court, Old Broad-street. 10 Bulch Consols, £1 14s.
5 Carnyorth.
1 Cefn Brwyno, £60.
2 Clijah and Wentworth,
£10 17s. 6d.
5 Drake Walls, 35s.
1 Ding Dong, £32 17s.
1 East Wh. Rose, £145.
5 East Buller, £22.
5 Gt. Wh. Fortune, £5%.
5 Gt. Wh. Fortune, £5%.
5 Gt. Wh. Sortune, £5%.
5 Great Wheal Alfred,
£10 8s. 9d.
10 Hawkmoor.
3 Holmbush, £5s. 6d.
5 Kelly Bray. at much LOWER PRICES than hitherto offered:

2 Rosewarns United.
2 Herward United.
30 Wheal Rosea.
30 Wheal Edward.
30 Wheal Edward.
30 East Wheal Russell.
30 For the Wheal Alfred.
30 Wheal Edward.
315 North Trelawny.
315 North Trelawny.
316 Porkellis.
316 Wheal Kitty (Lelant).
317 North Trelawny.
318 Wheal Margery.
319 Wheal West Part.
319 Dong.
320 Dong.
330 Dong.
340 Wheal Grans.
340 Dong Dong.
350 Honellorsville.
360 Honellorsville.
370 Heal Wrey.
381 Tehidy.
382 Tehidy.
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387 Tehidy. CEORGE SPRATLEY has FOR SALE the following SHARES, In the second series of the se Mr. Budge is a BUYER of—
5 Great Sheba, £2%.
2 Ding Dong, £32.
15 Ludcott, 27s. 20 Wheal Grenville, 30s. 100 East Alfred. 2 Ding Dong, \$32.

15 Ludcott, 27s.

100 East Alfred.

N R. HENRY GOULD SHARP is instructed TO SELL:

50 Sovern, £1\%.

10 Great Sheba, £3\%.

50 Gueon of Dart, 57s.

50 Lambest Consois, 3s.

50 Lambest Consois, 3s.

50 Devon Wb. Butler, 21s.

50 Bufler and Berth, £1.

50 Sovern & State of Gorden, £1\%.

50 Bufler and Berth, £1.

50 Bufler and Berth, £1.

50 Sovern & State of West Alfred.

50 Nant. and Penr. £1\%.

50 Nant. and Penr. £1\%.

50 Sovern & State of the Mining Share Market offers unusual faelities for investment in a few progressive mines, which must advance from 100 to 300 per cent. on their present price; a list of those mines, with prices, forwarded on application.

50 Bedford United, \$2s.

51 Bedford United, \$2s.

52 Bedford United, \$2s.

53 Great Shebs, £3.

54 Bingston Down, £3.

55 Lady Bertha, 20s.

56 Sortidge Cons., £2\%.

56 Offices, 2, Church-court, Clement's-lane, Lombard street, London. MR. GARLAND DEALS in ALL the DIVIDEND and PROGRES-SIVE MINES, and will be happy to receive any instructions, which will be promptly attended to; and requests that gentlemen wishing to purchase or sell share: will send positive orders. Offices, 2, Church-court, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London.

DEPOSIT, LOAN, LIFE, AND FIRE OFFICE AGENCY.—
MONEY ADVANCED upon HOUSE, LAND, RAILWAY, MINING, and
DIRER PEOPERTT, to any amount, at a low rate of interest. APPROVED BILLI
DISCOUNTED, and all monetary transactions effected, on application to Mr. R. C
MANGEL, 47, Old Broad-atreet, London; and St. Austell, Cernwall.

EORGE MOORE, DEALER IN MINING SHARES,

GEORGE MOORE has FOR SALE the following SHARES, or any part, subject to
commission as at foot:

5 Alfred Consols, £17¼.

10 Bedford United.

10 Bedford United.

10 Exmouth and Adams.

10 Terwithing Consols, £21½.

11 Exmouth and Adams.

10 Exmouth and Adams.

10 Terwithing Adams.

11 The above are all dividend-paying mines, and many of them selling at prices worthy the immediate attention of capitalists who prefer receiving dividends to 5 North Basset.
10 Bedford United.
20 Sortridge Cons. 23%.
10 Rosewance £52%.
10 Trewetha, £53%.
10 Trewetha, £53%.
10 on the selling at prices nation of capitalists who prefer receiving dividends to paying calls.

1 Collacombe.
1 East Basset.
2 Great Alfred, £10%.
2 Great Baddern, 25s. 6d.
3 East Rose, £15%.
1 Gramb. and St. Aubyn,
2 Forkellis Units, £2%.
2 What Edward, £2%.
3 South Ellen, £5%.
2 What Ellen, £3%.
3 South Ellen, £3%.
3 Containing the elements of successiving, good management and locality,—and many of them will considerably advance in price during the ensuing year.
3 Chancellorsville, 6a, 8d.
3 David Bertha, £1s. 9d.
4 Gramb. Aubyn Ellen, £1s.
5 Chancellorsville, 6a, 8d.
5 Chancellorsville, 6a, 8d.
5 Chancellorsville, 6a, 8d.
5 Chancellorsville, 6a, 8d.
5 Chancellorsville, 6a, 9d.
5 Chancellorsville Above 10 0 0, 1/2 per remains the best description of shares, values restment or speculation.

In any business that George Moore is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he will give cash on receipt of transfer; and will allow any purchaser of undoubted respectability to have shares registered, and receive certificates of same, previous to R. JOS. JAS. REYNOLDS, JUN., 68, OLD BROAD STREET LONDON.—BUSINESS TRANSACTED in every description of BRITISE and FOREIGN MINES; also, BRITISH and FOREIGN FUNDS and SECURITIES on the usual terms of commission. Being in constant communication with the most estiful agents in all parts, Mr., J. REYNOLDS, jun., is always in a position to give reliable information and advice to his clients and friends who may favour him with contract of the contraction of the contractio

MESSRS. POWELL AND COOKE have FOR SALE the following DIVIDEND SHARES, which are paying 12½ to 20 per cent.:—
1 Devon Consols.
1 Derake Walls.
2 Sortridge Consols.
1 South Frances.
5 North Basset.
1 Wheal Seton,
1 Wheal Clifford.
2 Mary Ann.
1 West Caradon,
2 Ding Dong.
3 Rosewarne.
3 Gonamena.
2 Trelawny.

1 West Basset. 1 Devon Consols.
10 Drake Walls.
1 South Frances.
1 Wheal Seton.
2 Mary Ann.
2 Ding Dong.
2 Trelawny.

2 Trelawny.

5 West Basset.
NON-DIVIDEND.
10 Rosewarne and Herland.
10 Greaville.
20 Caletock Consols.
And are BUYERS of the following:—Vale of Towy, Tayy Consols, Lady Bertha, Exmouth and Adams, South Carn Bres, Wheal Kitty St. Agnes), Bedford United, Wheal Tevetha, Porkellis United, Wheal Edward, Pembroke and East Crimis, Queen of Dart. Parties desirous of disposing of any of the above shares, are requested to state the number and price per share.
Messrs. Powell and Cooke beg to state that, for obvious reasons, they have discontinued attaching prices to their list. They feel convinced, however, of being enabled to supply shares on as favourable terms as are usually advertised, and with punctuality.

HARES WANTED.—Mr. H. B. RYE is a BUYER of the following at prices attached:—

Kitty (Lelant). Elov. at prices attached:—

25 Kitty (Lelant), £10½.

7 Wh. Margaret, £37½.

1 West Seton, £340.

1 Grambler, £82½.

1 Alfred Consols, £16.

1 Grat Work, £145.

1 Grat Work, £145.

2 Great Alfred, £10.

1 Frovidence Mines, £55.

Mining Exchange, and 77, Old Broad-street, London. AMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the

Basset.
Boiling Well, £6 19s.
Bryntail, £3 18s. 9d.
Butterdon, £2%.

Butterdon, £2%. Ballyvirgin, £2%. Bwlch Consols, £1 14s.

20 St. Day United, 19a, 9d. 20 Treleigh (Cons., 12a, 9d. 20 Treleigh (Now.) 12a, 9d. 20 Treleigh (Now.) 12a, 9d. 1 Trelawny, 31a, 5 Trovelyan, 25 19a. 10 Trewethn, 25 13a, 9d. 5 Treham. 20 13a, 9d. 10 Tamar Consols. 10 Tavy Consols. 10 Tavy Consols. 20 Vale of Yowy, 13a, 9d. 5 Whed Hender. 2 Wheal Margaret, 242, 5 Wheal Hender. 2 Wheal Margaret, 242, 5 Whal Wrey, 2604, 5 W. Alfred Cons, 2124, 10 West Par Consols. prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:— Alfred Consols, £17. 10 Ludeott, 23z. 6d. 15 Lady Bertha, 21s. 3d. 2 Margery. 5 Lady Eertha, 21s. 3d.
2 Margery.
1 Mary Ann, £42%.
5 Mill Pool.
10 Molland, 2s. 3d.
5 North Robert, £25%.
15 North Downs, 57s. 6d.
10 Nor. Wh. Unity, £3%.
1 North Frances.
1 North Frances.
1 North Towy, 2s. 6d.
15 Pem. and E. Crin., 10s 9d.
3 Porkellis Unit., £10%.
1 Providence, £68%.
10 Pedn. and decen. 10 Pean-an-area.
5 Pendeen.
15 Resew.and Herl., £4%.
1 Rosewarne, £58%.
3 South Crofty.
10 Sou. Condurrow, 5s. 6d.
5 South Gorland, £5.
20-Sortridge and Belford.
1 South Frances, £352%.
5 St. Aubrn and Grells.

the call of £2), £3 3s.

10 Gilmar, £2 10s.

1 Grant & £3t.Aub., £89.

5 Great Wheal Alfred, 10 Sou. Condurrow, £8. 6d.

5 Subt Goriga.

5 Great Wheal Alfred, 10 Sou. Condurrow, £8. 6d.

5 Subt Gorigand, £5.

18 Most Partoce, £323%.

19 Hawkmoor.

3 Holmbush, 25s, 6d.

5 Subt Frances, £324%.

5 Subt Frances, £324%.

5 Kitty (£s. Agn.), £5%.

25 St. Aubyn and Grylls,

5 Kitty (£s. Agn.), £5%.

25 St. Aubyn and Grylls,

5 Kitty (£s. Agn.), £5%.

25 St. Aubyn and Grylls,

6 Crystal Palace District Gas Company,

7 the broker declined selling. As regards the impropriety of such conduct there can be

10 ut one opinion—that it is to be highly censured. Your city correspondent should

10 not stop there, however, but should also direct his attention to the system sometimes

10 dictation, has lately become too frequent in the Mining Exchange, of marking prices as business done, when such quo
11 the prices and the marker of the day, and

12 which not only tends to mislead the public, but creates much confusion and want of

13 did dictation, has lately become too frequent in the Mining Market—for instance, it

14 will be remembered how, very lately, all were stigmatized who dared to advertise

15 hards when do derect the day has been obliged to give

16 ww. Alfred Cons, £12%.

5 Wh. Edward, 58.

9d.

9 by paid-up. Alfred

1 Bourderd, \$2.

5 Wh. Edward, 58.

9d.

9 by beat Uny, £2%.

5 Wh. Edward, 58.

9d.

9 by beat Uny, £2%.

5 Wh. Edward, 58.

9d.

9 by beat Uny, £2%.

5 Wh. Edward, 58.

9d.

9 by beat Uny, £2%.

5 Wh. Edward, 58.

9d.

10 paid-up shares in the City Alfred Cons, £12%.

10 paid-up shares in the City Alfred Cons, £12%.

1

MR. A. H. PATTERSON, C.E., LAUNCESTON, will UNDER-TAKE SURVEYS, PLANS, &c., of MINES and MINERAL PROPERTY. MR. B. LAMBERT, STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING AGENT, 3, HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET. 2/

R. WILLIAM MICHELL CONTINUES to DEAL in ALL DIVIDEND and good PROGRESSIVE MINES, at exceedingly close prices. Gash given in exchange for transfers to all well-known parties; and parties of respectability can have shares registered previous to payment.

Money advanced on Mining Shares.

3, Austinfriars, Old Broad-street, London, Nov. 21, 1856.

MR. F. LISABÉ, C.E., CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER,
OFFICE, 2, DAME STREET, DUBLIN.
Mr. Lisabe, may be CONSULTED personally, or by letter. His long experience
in freland will be found useful to capitalists desirous of investing money in mining
and other speculations in that country.

INING, AUCTIONEER'S, AND GENERAL AGENCY TO STORM TO STREET, LEEDS.—Mr. J. B. HELLES begs to OFFER HIS SERVICES MINING COMPANIES requiring the secretaryship or tooks to be kept on the most approved and accurate methods. A person thoroughly sequalated with mining in all its details will be always on the premises, who will be prepared to offer advice to persons desirous of purchasing or selling interests in these stocks.—Offices of the Pencorse Consols, the King and Queen of Dart, and the Withiel United Mines. Lie

THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANT, ROTHERHAM, YORKSHIRE, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY TYRES AND AXLES FOR
LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS. From the tests
to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during
several years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be unhasitatingly affirmed.

FOR ABSOLUTE SALE, WHEAL TRENWITH TIN AND COPPER MINE, ST. IVE, CORNWALL, WITH THE BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS THEREON, which are all NEW

BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS THEREON, which are all NEW MR. T. P. THOMAS has received instructions to SEILL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornhill, London on Tuesday, the 9th day of December next, at One o'clock precisely, in One Lot, and without reserve, that desirable property known as WHEAL TRENWITH, situate in the parish of St. Ive, Cornwall, and is directly east of the profitable mine, St. Ive's Consols, together with the BUILDINGS, TWO STEAM-ENGINES, BOILERS, PUMPS, MATERIALS, and all other articles, forming the whole of the property in and on the mine belonging to the adventurers. It is held on an interminable sett, at 1:12th dues, but the same are reduced by deed to 1:20th for 21 years, from the 3d aty of March, 1854.

The fornner adventurers realised large profits from the said mine; and the present adventurers have laid out in machinery and underground works, available for a new sect of adventurers, upwards of \$14,000. The mine is in perfect working order, and offers to capitalists an opportunity rarely to be met with.

For viewing the same, application may be made to the agents, on the mine; and further particulars obtained by applying to Mr. R. H. BAMFIELD, solicitor, St. Iye; or to the auctioneer, 2, Crown-court, Threadmedie-street, London.

FOR ABSOLUTE SALE, DUFFRYN CASTELL LEAD AND BLENDE MINE, LLANFIHANGELY-CROYDDIN, CARDIGANSHIRE. WITH THE BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, PLANT, HALVAN ORES, TOOLS, STORES, &c.

WITH THE BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, PLANT, HALVAN ORES, TOOLS, STORES, &c.

MR. T. P. THOMAS has received instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIO AUCTION, at Garraway's toofice House, Change-alley, Cornbull, on Tusaday, the Vih day of Docember next, at One o'clock precisely, in One Lot, and without reserve, that desirable property known as the DUFFRYN CASTELL MINE, in the parish of Llandhangel-y-Croyddin, in the county of Cardigan, adjoining the productive mine of Nanty-Creia, and on the Great Steamtean Lode, together with the BUILDINGS, 30-ft. WATER-WHEEL, 4 ft. breast, PUMPS, MATERIALS, &c., forming the property in and on the mine belonging to the adventurers.

The mine has been sunk to a considerable depth, and is at present available immediately for a new set of adventurers, and it adjoins the mail coach road from Aberystwith to Rhayadar.

The mine is in perfect working order, and offers to capitalists an excellent opportunity seldom to be met with.

The mine is held for the residue of a term of 31 years, commencing on Oct., 1839, at the yearly rent of £5, and 1-10th dues, with very liberal deductions for carriage and other charges, and also to a further royalty of 1-6th a ton on lead, and 9d. a ton on all other ores.

For viewing the same, applications may be made to Capt. James Legren, Ponterwyd, near Rhayader; and further particulars obtained by applying to Mr. V. Prance, 26, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London; and to the auctioneer, 2, Crown-court, Threatneedde-street.

Threadneede-street.

R. JOHN R. PIKE is instructed to DISPOSE OF SHARES in the following DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES:

1 Buller, \$265.
10 Bryntall, \$284.
20 Balanoon Console, \$254.
11 Tremsynes, \$23.
22 East Trefusis.
10 East Frongoch.
10 Forest, \$24.
20 Great Baddern, \$25.
20 Hoimbush, \$26s.
20 Great Baddern, \$25.
20 Lelant Console, \$445.
20 Great Baddern, \$25.
20 Lelant Console, \$445.
20 Lelant Console, \$445.
20 North Busy, \$4.
21 Rosewarte, \$55.
21 Rosewarte, \$55.
22 Least Rosewarte, \$25.
23 Least Rosewarte, \$25.
24 Shares entrusted to Mr. J. R. Picks for sale receive immediate attention. No charge made for advertising unless sales are effected, Every description of stock product or disposed of. A dally price list forwarded on receipt of stamped addressed expelipe.—38, Threadneedle-street, City, Nov. 28, 1856.

M. R. WILLIAM MOORE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

MR. WILLIAM MOORE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET.
N.B. Business transacted in every description of stock and shares.

MR. F. E. BLYTH, 1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, TRANSACTS BUSINESS both in the PURCHASE and SALE of all DIVI-

M. R. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
1, QUIET STREET, BATH, is in a position to give the BEST ADVICE in
the SELECTION and PURCHASE of DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES.

MINING OFFICES.—Mr. T. CARTHEW, ST. CLARE STREET, PENZANCE.
Offices of the West Waeal Virgin Tin Mining Company.

JNO. W. PERKINS, F.C.S., MERCANTILE, AGRICULTURAL, AND CONSULTING CHEMIST.

J. W. Perkins begs to inform his friends and the public interested in mines, agriculture, and mercantile transactions, that he may be CONSULTED upon subjects pertaining to SCIENTIFIC CHEMISTRY. ANALYSES and ASSAYS performed.

2, Poplar-terrace, Poplar.

CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT, REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

ORTH AND SOUTH WALES,—CAPT. JAMES ROACH (Manager of the Bryntail Mines, near Llanidloes, Montgorneryshire) OFFERS HIMSELF to INSPECT and REPOET upon MINES and MINESAL PROPERTY in any part of North and South Wales. Twenty years successive application in mines of all descriptions, enable him to impart sound judgment to those who may avail themselves of his services.—Nov. 21, 1856.

CAPT. HARRY THOMAS VERRAN, M.E., having ARRIVED in LONDON from North Wales and Cornwall, INSPECTING and SURVEYING MINERAL PROPERTY, may be consulted daily at 29, Cheapside, London. 36

MR. F. W. STOCKWELL, 75, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY, will give the best information and advice to persons PURCHASING BRITISH and FOREIGN MINING and RAILWAY SHARES, STOCKS, &c. Having facilities for acquiring a minute and, at the same time, comprehensive knowledge of British mines of all classes, he feels confident of directing purchases and sales with advantage. Promptitude and immediate cash settlements may be relied on. References given if required.

C ECURE INVESTMENTS.—Mr. REGINALD HORLEY,
No. 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, ENGLISH and FOREIGN STOCK,
SHARE, and MINING BROKER, will be happy to ADVISE HIS FRIENDS, and
all those who may favour him with their business, on the safest mode of INVESTING their CAPITAL in permanently dividend-paying securities, and will endeavour
to caution them against embarking in those fraudulent schemes which involve such
disastrous results as have attended the recent bank failures. Mining operations ourefully watched, and faithfully represented. Business transacted in the English funds,
at 1-16th per cent. Country correspondents promptly communicated with. A weekly
Official List of Prices sent gratis, if required.
R. HORLEY, Sworn Broker, 48, Threadneedic-street.

ESSRS. WILLMOTT AND CO., of 68, OLD BROAD STREET,
STOCK and SHARE DEALERS, are always BUYERS and SELLERS of
DIVIDEND-PAYING and other PROMISING MINES. SALES and PURCHASES
EFFECTED in BRITISH and FOREIGN FUNDS, BANKS, the various STEAM
ANYIGATION COMPANIES, and every description of security. A Stock Exchange
List forwarded to all parties doing business with this firm.

ICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:— SARKER begs to inform the I range than to also use the septimed metallic rickel.

OXIDE OF COBALT. WIRE, &c. REFINED METALLIC RISMUTH. | OXIDE OF COBALT. | WIRE, &c. REFINED METALLIC RISMUTH. | OXIDE OF COBALT. | OXIDE OF NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR (published every Thureday, and sent free on receipt of two postage stamps) contains—A complete Daily Record of Share Transactions, Correct Price List, Latest Intelligence from the Mining Districts, Hints to Speculators, &c.

1, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London.

TO COLLIERY OWNERS.—A MINING, MECHANICAL, and CIVIL ENGINEER, who has had many years' experience in the management of collieries and mine works, is desirous of taking the GENERAL MANAGEMENT of a SALE COLLIERY, or would undertake the SUPERVISION of COLLIERES on behalf of landlords, and look after the royalties. Highly respectable references can be given as to integrity and ability.—Apply by letter, addressed to "Y.", "Mining Journal effice, 26, Figer-atreet, London.

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JEW SYSTEM FOR THE TREATMENT OF COPPER AND TEW SYSTEM FOR THE TREATMENT OF COPPER AND OFHER ORES,—It is a well-ascertained fact, that ores containing a small proportion of copper, particularly those having a mixture of pyrites of iron, arsenic, tin, or sulphures of antimony, sulphate of barytes, silix, &c., can only be separated imperfectly by the mechanical process, which entails great difficulty, expense, and loss of metal. The usual methods for the fusion of copper orces are generally complicated and long, and become more difficult when the ores are impure, producing an inferior copper, and, consequently, of less value. The washing and fusion as now practised in large establishments require expensive mechinery, an abundant supply of water, and efficient hands. The length of time necessary for the operation of obtaining the copper calls for heavy investment of capital, and greatly augments the expense of production, the result being that many of the veins of poorer orce cannot be worked to profit, and are forcibly abandoned.

The humid processes until now adopted have had but partial success, being only adapted to particular localities, and being too complicated, expensive, and more theoretical than practical.

apted to particular localities, and bring too complicated, expensive, and more tical than practical.

The proposed new system consists in a combination of the humid and dry proceeding the aforesaid difficulties in such a simple and advantageous manner, a copper and silver can be separated from the poorest ores, which heretofore et be done. The said new system is not founded on theory, or on mere experiments, but it is at

the copper and silver can be separated from the poorest ores, which heretofore could not be done.

The said new system is not founded on theory, or on mere experiments, but it is at work on a large scale with complete success.

The advantages of the new method are as follows:

The advantages of the new method are as follows:

1. The ores can be treated in the same state as they are taken from the mine.

2. It is adapted more particularly for the poorer class of ores, for those of medium contents, and for those which are combined with zinc, lead, antimony, arsenic, nickel, tin, &c., producing, notwithstanding all these mixtures, a very pure copper.

3. It is applicable in every locality, particularly in proximity of the mines, and a very limited water-power is sufficient.

4. It is the most simple method yet known, is of less expense to set up, and requires less labour, whilst workmen of indifferent experience can be instructed in a short time.

5. Of all the methods known, it presents the smallest loss of copper; the maximum calculated being 1-10 per cent. when the ore contains from 1 to 5 per cent. of copper, and when the ore is richer the loss is proportionately larger. The loss of concentration and smelting poor orea by the ordinary systems is generally estimated at more discounting of the contents of continuous particular systems by washing and amelting takes several months' time.

7. It the orres contain silver, the separation can be effected at the same time, without additional expense; gold, tin, and xine, can also be extracted with case.

8. Several other commercial productions are obtainable by the proposed new process. Its expense for one too of ore containing for instance 2 per cent. of copper is about would yield under deduction of the loss of copper, at least 42½ lbs. weight of copper, yielding at the above calculation about £26 a too of pure copper. The copper process of washing and amelting, under the same cincumstances, the working of a ton of the same ore at 2 per cent. on be advantageously tre

In an establishment airway at work by the ordinary per scale for about the practically tried at a very small outlay, and introduced on a large scale for about the property of the practical tried of the practical scale of the prac

THE BUTE MERTHYR STEAM COAL ASSOCIATION.

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m from clinker, dust, and ashes; leaving no soot deposit, and being perfectly

Treedom from elliger, dust, and sahes; leaving no soot deposit, and being perfectly free from smoke.

Steam-ps-keet companies, merchants, and others interested in steam navigation, are respectfully informed that the above coal, screened or hand-picked, can be supplied on board ship at Cardiff at the market price of the day per ton; payment by approved bill at two months, from date of the bill of lading, or 1½ per cent. discount for cash.

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(Durse, Perkins, and Sayles roler to the Editor of the Mining Journal.) 4

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### Original Correspondence.

#### THE COPPER TRADE, AND THE SMELTERS.

Sin, -As a great deal has been written in your Journal on the subject of coppe smelling, especially with reference to some supposed monopoly, and advocating what is called independent smelting, I ask you to grant me a little space to state a few facts,

smeling, especially with reference to some supposed monopoly, and advocating what is called independent smelting, I ask you to grant me a little space to state a few facts, and inferences therefrom. Your object being to convey correct information to your readers, you will not refuse the observations of a person who, some years ago, was practically engaged in a Welsh smelting-works, and who is now a consumer of copper for making brass, and other purposes, although his opinion differs from your own. The pith of what has been said most diffusely, and most loosely, is, that copper smelting is a close monopoly, and that the monopolists first use it for the purpose of taking the minere' ore without paying a fair price for it, and then compelling the consumer of their copper to pay more for it than it is worth. Now, if this were asserted of any other business in England, it would be laughed at for its absurdity, as being utterly incompatible with the existing enterprise, still, capital, and competition of this nineteenth century; and your readers may be assured that what is true of every other trade in this country is true also of copper smelting. But so much has been said to the contrary, and said so repeatedly, that it may be needful to cite a few particulars. At the period of my connection with copper smelting, before referred to, I can assert of my own knowledge that there was then no monopoly or combination, and certainly no extraordinary profits, but rather the reverse, although then, as now, smelters met in London to discuss prices of copper, and, as it was termed, to fix them. But this fixing, like all other such, practically ended in each doing the best he could, both in buying ore and selling copper. And now for the present time:—As far as I recollect, there are at present, in England and Wales, seventeen copper smelting firms, seven of whom profess to act in concert, so far as meeting together in London, arranging to sell the norduce of their furnaces at certain prices, after the manner of the iron trade in

o tob their neighbours.

I trespass too much on your valuable space on this occasion, but will request you give a space for further remarks, perhaps in your next Journal.

Birmingham, Nov. 27.

A Maxupacturer.

#### PRACTICAL MINING-BUDDLING ORE,

Sis, —Having noticed Capt. Matthew Francis's remarks, in your Journal of Nov. 8, apon our "tycing" machine, the round buddle, &c., I beg to give, through your coa few particulars of our machine, for the benefit of the mining world, whose, the being a miner, I study second only to that of my employer. In the first he ere is put in a hopper, with a ggulating beard at the bottom, the hopper xed on a wooden roller, 10 in. diameter, with angle-bars of wood, about 1 in, aided on the length of the roller, the angle-bars about 4 in, from centre to Under the roller is a small bar of iron for a serspor, to keep the roller clean; is worked by two springs fixed in the roller frame. There are also two boards orm of a hopper under the roller, to convey the ore close to the head or breast ye, where the water fails over the cover board. On the end of the roller is a cel, 10 in. diameter, with an endiess chain in the form of a belt, that passes other one wheel, 5 in, diameter, on the end of the axis of a water-wheel; the sheel is 3 ft. 6 in, diameter, and 3 in, breast within, driven by the water for its. Should this machine be erected where there is not andicient fail for the umns, a few particulars of our machine, for the benefit of the mining world, whose

I which is should this machine are as an analysis of the summer, and I took it to present an undershut-wheel will do.

If, an undershut-wheel will do.

If, warington Smyths aw the machine at work this summer, and I took it to present its inspection. Tais can be done, and the whole put together again, without age, as when the machine is at work nothing is seen but the ore falling into the Since Mr Smyth saw it, we have put it on a tye 24 fect long, which is much ser than any I had seen, and it works admirably, the separation being much better it is with the shovel, and as it has a constant supply of work, the large grains on to sitable to go to the tail of the tye. The additional length of the tye was the of my noble master, the Marquis of Breadalbine, who takes the greatest interes in ore dressing and the other parts of mining.

B. GRIBLE.

#### HIGH DUES A CHECK TO MINING ENTERPRISE

Sin,-I see that Mr. Edward Jones, in your last Journal very properly calls th ttention of the Flintshire landlords to their enormous dues and small setts. In referring to my notes made on my survey of that county, to give " X.Z." the answer which appeared in your Journal, I stumbled over my observations made at that time on this subject, from which I make the following ex tracts:-

bject, from which I make the following extracts:—

"I have been busy this week laying down the lodes and unravelling the mysterie f the M—estate. There never was such confusion; grants to work for land the midst of what would be good available setts, which grants do not extend more ian 49 yards by 20. These little annoying things are called "take-notes," and are enerally held by poor men, who lay out a few pounds, and work for a few weeks, by which they have a claim for two years, so that if a company take a large sett, they to almost sure to have half-a-dozen of these squatters on their property who must elought out before any good can be done. This is a source of great annoyance and cost. The system of take-notes appears to me to operate very seriously against be interests of the landholder as well as the miner; to the former, from the imerfect way in which his property is explored, by the limited capital introduced, is comparatively small time of the year operations are continuously wrought, and te terrible destruction of surface by so many petty shafts being stuck only to the of great and lasting mines, similar to those of Devon and Cornwall. The custome of demanding dues of one-tenth or one-twelfth, sometimes even as high as one-sevently and one-eighth, is too bad, and does not offer much inducement to capitalists to emburk here extensively. An annual rent and compensation for surface damages, until mineral is discovered, and then a royalty of one sixteenth or one-twentieth, would very materially improve the property, to which a consolidation of these petty grants in proper setts would also most decidedly tend.

A is a small mine worked in a very primitive and inexperienced manner. B is a promising little mine, a bundoned sixteen months since, owing to squabbling amongst the squatters as to who should be manager. The sett or take-note is too small ever to be worth any considerable results; the outlay too would be necessarily too great to induce capitalists to embark in so limited a sphere. R is a small take-note north of B believe to limited a sphere. R is a small take-note north of B believe to limited a sphere. R is a small take-note north of B believe to limited a sphere. R is a small take-note north of B believe to limited a sphere. R is a small take-note north of B believe to limited a sphere. R is a small take-note north of B believe to limited a sphere. R is a small take-note north of B believe to limited a sphere. R is a small take-note north of B believe to limited a sphere. R is a small take-note north of B believe to limited a sphere. R is a small take-note north of B believe to limited a sphere. R is a small take-note north of B believe to limited a sphere. R is a small take-note north of B believe to limited a sphere. R is a small take-note north of B believe to limited a sphere. R is a small take-note north of B believe to limited a sphere. R is a small take-note north of B believe to limited a sphere. R is a small take-note north of B believe to limited a sphere. R is a small take-note north of B believe to limited a sphere. R is a small take-note north of B believe

I hope Mr. Jones will follow his subject up, and that my observations, now quoted, ough mule years ago, may be of service to him.

Geo. HENWOOD, 124.

## S MINING A COMPLETE LOTTERY?-EAST WH. RUSSELL

Sir, -Your correspondent, "E. S. P.," states that "there is not a foot of well-defined lode to be seen throughout the mine," a statement he outogless as being very straightforward on the part of Captain Goldsworthy, of whom he borrowed it; and, ous or winding about it; there is no fault to be found same time, he states that some time previous there I must here honestly confess the charge cannot be twas one of those 40 culprits—who declared that it

were upwards of \$\text{9}\$ mine agents—I must here honestly confost the charge cannot be avoided, that your humble everant was one of those of culorita—who declared that it was of govarn and copper ore, which, adds your correspondent, to say the least of it, leaver yet varordinary indeed. Those glaring assertions about the gossen and copper ore which, adds your correspondent, to say the least of it, leaver yet varordinary indeed. Those glaring assertions about the gossen and copper are more than errors, they are misrepresentations. Blush at this, ye Cornish and Devonian mine agents, of false to one true man!

Now, I am asked to explain the discrepancy between these 40 raseals (whom your correspondent seems inclined to serve as All Babs served another 40 of old), and the more straightforward captain. And as I am appealed to so directly, I will try to answer for myself, and in doing so I swear I only received my common fee for any deception that I have used in the matter. Does it not occur to "E. S. P." that there is a possibility of the 40 being right and the one wrong, after all I I syour correspondent aware that the best geologists agree that the clay-slates are 20,000 ft. thick, and that East Russell has only been sunk 600 ft. into this thickness. I have been tought the surface, and that one of them did not touch the ore until it had attained a depth of classify light that the clay-slates are successed and the control of the surface, and that one of them did not touch the ore until it had attained a depth of marry 190 fms. There is another parallel in the matter; I understand that, when the first shaft was smk to 13 fathoms deep, some very straightforward indicates the light that the clay-slate and the first shaft was smk to 13 fathoms deep, some very straightforward indicates the possan, and stopped the shaft. But fortunately Mr. Josish litchess are the first shaft was smk to 13 fathoms deep, some very straightforward indicates the possan and support of the government of the control of the same first of the

whole of the facts connected with these matters are not so demonstrable as a mathematical problem, are we to discard the value of gossan, which as indicia has carried our fathers right for many generations, and been the means of discovery of wealth almost incomputable. I therefore think "E. S. Ps." conclusion is a now sequiture, almost incomputable. I therefore think "E. S. Ps." conclusion is a now sequiture, short time ago, there was a great mathematician, who sat calculating that it was impossible for a steamer to be built to earry coals enough to propel her across the Atlantic; now we see advertiscenents of such vessels to sail on certain days very commonly, and we are told they very commonly arrive at their destination; there is a monly, and we are told they very commonly arrive at their destination; there is a property of the whole the state of the sail with the sail to the sail with the sail to the sail to the sail of the sail to the sail to the sail to the sail of the sail to the

#### MINING PROPRIETORS.

MINING PROPRIETORS.

Sin,—From reading weekly the complaints from various sources which appear in your Journal, as to the misemployment of capital, and the false reports of mines, I have been induced to think the subject over, as to which are to blame—the capitalists, or the persons who accept expital to get up mines for its absorption, when they are aware that there can be little or no return. The shareholder ories, "Undoubtedly, the schemer!" I agree with him, but also think that the dupe is partially deserving of his fate. In no class of commercial enterprise have we so true an illustration of the proverb, that "a fool and his money are soon parted," as in the mining world; and it cannot be a matter of surprise that, if we find so many persons ready to be "done," we should discover people who have "done" them.

The reason why they are deserving of their fate is this—they have evidently become adventurers, not for the purpose of obtaining a fair interest for the trading of their capital, but with the intention and desire of getting an unfair and exorbitant return for their investment, they have asked or wished for too much and have fairly got too little. Such people have endeavoured to prostitute the art of mining from its proper sphere—an honest means for employing labour and capital—to a mere gambling speculation, a thing to be determined by the hazard of the die. They enter the field of mining without the remotest knowledge of the art, and are unable to test practically the soundness of any scheme, and the one which offers the largest return is the one they follow, without (as they are, I hold, in duty bound to do] examining the foundations of a circular statement. Let me suppose a common case—an individual discovers some or eof commercial value in a given space of ground, and not having capital he endeavours to form a company by obtaining shareholders in the scheme, to do which he represents (honestly enough) the amount of or to be expected, and the market price of such ore. Many people think it a profita

ases, the vertical ought to do the same Huiders[field, Nov. 26. P.S. Can any of your correspondents inform me in what book or publication I shall nail any account or estimate of the amount of ammoniacal saits formed in the com-ustion of the waste gases of the blast-furnace? by so doing they will oblige Pn. D.

#### MINING DISTRICT OF SAINT AGNES.

F.S. Can any of your correspondents inform me in what book or publication a built of the waste gases of the blast-farmace? by a doing they will oblige Fr. D.

MINING DISTRICT OF SAINT AGNES.

Sin,—The high price that is now being obtained for minerals, is my inducement to come forward and lay open, as far as my local knowledge will allow, the great mineral advantages possessed by this district, when sought in a legitimate manner; inisapplication and mismanagement in mining being the bane from which we are now suffering in the as in other districts, therefore its suppression is earnestly desired by all who wish well to commercial caterprise.

Set I Tywarshelp, in the south-west side of this parish, it is the general opinion that this mine, at the present moment, if in operation, would pay dividends, for the resulting at the bandonment were very large, and the price of copper cree very law, indeed, the price of copper ores have been on attention. In the immediate visinity of this mine, are the Great Wheat Towan, south Wheat Towan, and Wheat Clarence, all unwrought; the mines at present in operation near are, Wheat Ellen, South Wheat Ellen, and west Wheat Towan, the two former mines are being carried on with much the commercial content of the south of the south

Nov

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ENT S The contest. The contest of the cont

for a very long time, upon which nothing appears to have been done, except the ing of the adit in the direction indicated. In this adit the cross-lode spoken of sible, which has a bearing in a north-west and south-exators direction, and will see a little to the south of the present new shaft; this new shaft is commenced as addle some 50 or 60 fathoms west of and parallel to the one before referred as that to the east, will be found in this part of the mine; and that the indicates the property of the mine; and that the indicates that to the cast, will be found in this part of the mine; and that the indicates the core, it is highly probable that the deposit will be equally if not more the than the former. The mine is well stocked with plant and spare materials, it for the remarks made on this property by your "Leeds Correspondent," I do thave volunteered an opinion; however, I now do so, in the hope that the appropristors will adopt such measures as will ensure a trial, the result of which doubtiess, be to their procuring advantage. I can say this much, as the parties eated (with one or two exceptions) are wholly unknown to me.

[IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINIMAN MINIMAN and continue of the core from the new discovery, which is peaguing the parties.]

# IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

Siz,—No doubt many shareholders in this company have noticed of late the great igression in the price of shares of the Imperial Brazilian Mining Association, and pasequent alarm among holders. But I being a shareholder, to some extent, feel company that if the directors and shareholders would avail themselves of the present dista if the directors and shareholders would avail themselves of the present sole time, and hire their blacks to some other company, some 50001, to 70001, per a might be obtained from this source alone, thus enabling the concern to pay 12s. dividend, yearly, per share. This, upon the present price of the shares, such price. Surely this would be the wisest course to pursue. I would retain more so, that at any share period, which I think to be very valuable, and likely may be disported, we may again and successfully recommence operations on any gold-bearing formations on our estates, which are known to contain gold in quantities, but by the present mode of extraction a loss is sustained. Suid any shareholder wish to co-operate with me in carrying out this desirable are, by applying to you, Mr. Editor, you can give him my name and address.

TESTING CHAIN CARLES.

#### TESTING CHAIN CABLES.

-Your article on the testing of chain cables, in the Mining Journal of Nov. 8, of seem to me to reach the root of the business. "Testing" may be very well, condition of first importance is the use of iron of the best quality; and this, it is incompatible with the second control of the the condition of first importance is the use of iron of the best quality; and this, imit, is incompatible with the race for cheapness which it is notorious has predict of the many years. How absurd it is to hear shipowners and others insist on the sixty for additional presuntions to causer as fety, when, as is well known, they their cables for less than the price of best iron, which is the only quality sufficient the purpose! Again, testing confers no excellence—rather the contrary, severe strain itself weakens the cable, adds to its brittleness, and makes it, when along out, apt to break with a jerk when it feels the vessel. I, with many others, along wondered that Lloyd's have not been awake to this error. I will many others, along wondered that Lloyd's have not been awake to this error.

For chains of inferior iron to stand the steady strain of the proving machine. I seen chains of the very commonest iron tested in public yards; but how have been done? Upon breaking, new links have been put in, and after this has repeated several times, the chain has been approved, and stamped BB. a cables be made of the very best from: then proving will not injure them, and are and the public will soon find the true economy of the advanced cost, in a mism of loss in life and property. In this matter, cheapness is truly the prolific and of the very best from them proving will not injure them, and a feet him and of loss in life and property. In this matter, cheapness is truly the prolific and of the very best from them proving will not injure them, and a standard the public will soon find the true economy of the advanced cost, in a mism of loss in life and property. In this matter, cheapness is truly the prolific and of the very best from them proving will not injure them, and the public will soon find the true economy of the advanced cost, in a mism of loss in life and property. In this matter, cheapness is truly the prolific and of the very best from them proving will not all proving matter.

# TRIAL OF PATENT CAUSES .- No. VIII.

11

TRIAL OF PATENT CAUSES.—No. VIII.

1.—Having discussed in a somewhat slight and popular manner the merits of—
hap present system of trying patent causes.—2. The constitution of a new tribunal,
s shape of a scientific board or court.—3. The plan of referring the patent, with
bjections, to the Patent Commissioners, for a preliminary report on the science
scase—it only remains for my present purpose that I suggest some few points of
surison, by which the merits of these respective plans may be judged of by your
cr. I have expressed my conviction that the chief objection to the present syslies in the mode of initiating the trial by a scientific contest of professional witcalcing, the uncertainty of the case to which the Court has to apply the law,
the difficulty for the jury of disentangling the facts from the science. It is my
conviction that the evils experienced are a natural consequence of the system,
that they would remain, notwithstanding any change in the dramatic persone
to play. When the great recent case of Lister v. Leather was tried at Guildhall,
Times had an amusing article the next day on the strangeness of the scene preside that the court of Queen's Bench, but especially remarking on the excited and
terious-looking countenances of some of the witnesses, who were said to show as
a devotion to their respective sides as they could to their "cred, decalogue, and
monster."

icas-looking countenances of some of the witnesses, who were said to show as levotion to their respective sides as they could to their "cred, decalogue, and safer."

strength of partisanship displayed on these occasions is notorious, and the relation of the expected. The pressure on the mind of a scientific witness, by the desire to reconcile this feeling of partnership with his professional chain frequently so strong as to lead to an amount of refinement of scientific accidant entirely obscures the essential merits of the case. Few, if any, of such ease are capable of entirely withstanding the force of the warping circumstances age to the position in which they find themselves. What has been said combinated the position in which they find themselves. What has been said combinated in the position in which they find themselves. What has been said combinated in the position in which they find themselves. What has been said combinated in the position in which they find themselves. What has been said combinated the position in which they find themselves. What has been said combinated in the position in which they find themselves. What has been said combinated in the position in which they find themselves. What has been said combinated in the position of importance by the contest of its witnesses, I think the inherent evils of the system are such as greatly to as to the constitution of an efficient tribunal for patent causes, in the shape of tide board or court, I have questioned its practicability, both on the ground of idealy of getting such a body to work harmoniously, and of obtaining adequate for a proper trial of the special merits of each case apart from scientific genula is the selection points too often do in the hands of lawyers. It think legal rights, if placed in the hands of scientific persons, would stand a chance as scientific points too often do in the hands of lawyers. It is is deal august the plan of separating the enqu

the facts of the case.

we slir, I trust that enough has been said to give your readers an idea of the case.

we slir, I trust that enough has been said to give your readers an idea of the catures of the plan proposed to be substituted for the confessedly objectionem of rying patent causes at present in use. The subject admits of being moder various aspects besides those on which I have thought it advisable to and it would give me pleasure to supply any further information on particular the request of any of your readers. But, I would suggest that this is ally a patentee's question. As a patent agent, I am naturally desirous of the administration of the Law of Patents, in the trial of patent causes, placed client a footing as possible; but the patentee has a direct pecuniary interest stake is frequently a large one.

the least, then, the subject well deserves the attention of all patentees, who, of, will see it to be to their interest to concert an intelligent mode of applicable Patent Commissioners, urging their consent to the adoption of the probability of the patents of the patents of the probability of the patents.

And I will only add, that I shall be happy to discuss the matter with the who may think fit to call on me for the purpose. William Spirker.

Patents, 50, Chancery-lane, Nov. 26.

SHERIDAN MUSPRATT'S "DICTIONARY OF CHEMISTRY." -A second very useful book, which may now be called not only a national but t, has appeared, having aiready received the eulogiums of the most tio as well as foreign chemists. In proof of this, we have only to oite umas, Liebig, Brande, Andrews, Kane, Gregory, Miller, Frankland, th, Calvert, Mercer, Playfair, &c. Not only is it u standard work on but an American edition has likewise met with great success. In the atinent, but an American edition has likewise met with great success. In the to the second edition, the author acknowledges the hid afforded to him by his his desers Martin, Murphy, and Erasmus Holden, and, at the same time, actigos his obligations to Dr. Angus Smith, of Manchester, and Mr. George Blair, gow, for their especial services during the progress of the work. At the time sublication of the first edition, Dr. Herapath, of Britsol, in according his opicated that the editorial responsibility appeared almost overwhelming to be achieved that the editorial responsibility appeared almost overwhelming to be not by one man. The style in which the wood-cuts were engraved, and the entire tup of the work at the time of its publication, received a unanimous meed of The present edition is in no way inferior to its predecessor, and judging from the deserved popularity in that work, there is every probability that it will find as extensive a sale, standing high as it does not only in the opinion of the fle world, but likewise in that of the public at large.

NT SALOON OMNIRUS .-- On Monday last an experimental trip came To road between London and Brentford, for the purpose of testing its capabilities carriage was occupied by several gentlemen connected with public cornor with the waster of the passengers of the Saloon Omnibus contained the property of the passengers, who are enabled to pass at without annoying those who are seated; comfortable and roomy seats; bital contrivance for carrying off the rain from the roof, by means of a holicy between the passengers, who are seated; the passengers who are seated the passengers, who are mans of a holicy bital contrivance for carrying off the rain from the roof, by means of a holicy between the passengers, who are seated the passengers of the passengers, who are seated the passengers of the passengers, who are seated the passengers of the passengers, who are seated to passengers of the passengers of t

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY, -The traffic receipts for ending November 22 were 98831, 15s, 8d

# Meetings of Mining Companies.

WITHIEL UNITED COPPER AND IRON MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly general meeting of proprietors was held at the offices, Park-row, Leeds, on Nov. 21 (Mr. John Marshall in the chair), shareholders representing 3000 shares being present.

on Nov. 21 (Mr. John Marshall in the chair), shareholders representing 3000 shares being present.

The accounts having been bassed, the Skorkkary read the report of the deputation, which stated that the Chairman, two of the largest shareholders, and the mineral agent, had visited every part of the rains, above and below, and were quite satisfied no representation had been made in their prospectus, or in the captain's reports, that inspection had not warranted. All the geological features and lodes alluded to had been shown them, and exceeded their expectations, they were surprised at the quantity and richness of the iron ore in the levels driving north and south towards their main object, the copper lodes, of which six are known to exist running east and west. They were also much pleased at what they saw at Tremoor, on the south mine, where a large copper lode is plainly visible, and from which they broke samples of ore. The report concludes with assurance of its being a fine mining property, and in an active state of working, as the shipments of ore plainly show.

The committee's report was a very lengthened one, going into minutise of the company's proceedings, but was of a most favourable character, reporting extensive sales of ore, and recommending the 1000 reserved shares not to be sold, except at 11. Is, per share, out of the 12s. 6d., be divided into payments of 3s. 3d. on Dec. 1, and 3s. on Feb. 1, 1857, as the returns of the mine render the payment of the whole at once unnecessary. They assure the company this mine is not brought for ward for speculating purposes, but as a genuine investment; that there are only about 20 advanturers in the mine, which is the best guarantee of the mine being well held; the works were proceeded with as fast as possible, and with the best results. At the new shaft, now down 17 fms., they had a day or two since cut a fine copper lode, 2½ feet wide; this was an important discovery, as a few days previously they had out a dropper containing copper, dipping north towards this

#### GREAT CRINNIS MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the com any, on Thursday, Mr. C. R. READ in the chair.

pany, on Thursday, Mr. C. K. Read in the chair.

Mr. R. C. Manuel (the secretary) read the advertisement convening the meeting, which had been inserted in the Mining Journal, Times, Daily News, and West Briton, and the minutes of the meeting held April 30.

After some romarks by Mr. Shipton and Mr. Coxhead, the Secretary read the statement of accounts, of which the following is an abstract:

7 0 0 0 0 0 2 2= £6062 1 11 2 10 0 3988 3 7 1612 19 7 80 9 3 42 0 11 34 19 9 Discount at tensor of the property of the prop 27 16 10 = 5738 19 11 Leaving balance in favour of mine .... £823 2 0

The balance of liabilities over assets was 1890% 15s. 1d.
The following reports were then read:—

and llodes, or branches. Our operations are at present confined to the south part, which is at present poort. In which is at present poort, which is at present poort, be the ground is favourable for driving, and shows indications for further improvement. According to my dialing, I find these branches will form a junction about 17 mms, east of the cross-cut, and from their kindly appearance we may reasonably expect to meet with copper ore when we reach that point.

With respect to the 80 fm. level, east of Union shaft, the lode has been constantly improving for a great many fathoms, and we have every prospect of having a large deposit of copper ore in driving east nearer to the great cross-course. We have also indications of having a rich deposit in depth at this part of the mine; and in order to develop the west of the great cross-course. We have a level driven east of Union shaft about 50 mms, and in the 45 fm, level, and a cross-cut driven mout the same distance north, and by sinking an an expectation with the bottom levels are also at level driven east of Union shaft about 60 fms. in the 64 fm, level, where we could also easily effect a communication, by sinking and rising for a new shaft. This is a matter of the greatest importance, as we could work our backs in the 80 fm, level of the greatest importance, as we could work our backs in the 80 fm, level of the greatest importance, as we could work our backs in the 80 fm, level of the greatest importance, as we could work our backs in the 80 fm, level of the greatest importance as the county of the committee of the greater of the gr

lest well worthy of attention. We have not proved any of our south ground in depth, which I fully recommend to be done.

Our returns for copper-ore sold during the last seven months has been 434 tons 12 cwts. 2 qrs. we have 175 tons of copper ore for asle on the 27th Instant, several tons of copper on the surface, and a small quantity of silver towards our next sampling. The pitches often vary in value, but on the whole the mine is looking at present much better than it was six months back. The pumping-engine is in good order, and working well; our water is at present about \$\delta\_{\text{str}}\$ the pitwork is also in good order. The grinder has undergone a thorough repairing, and is equal to new. The drawing-engine is not in order at present, having one of the cylinders broken. Previous to closing any report it will be well to inform you that we have a valuable place of ground at the south-west part of this sett, which we cannot work in consequence of the water being in, this is at Daniel's shaft (see could also sink Goorge's shaft from the 10 to the 17, and drive south only a few fathours, where we should cut a lode which we can set in the north cross-cut from Daniel's shaft (additevel), but the water would interfere with us, therefore this must stand over until Wh. Regent commences operations, at which time we shall be able to work the whole of this part of our sett. Number of men employed, 174 boys, 26; girls, 39=239. I bag herewith to enclose Capt. Brice's report of this date.—E. Shaw.

An unimportant discussion was here carried on for nearly two hours, Messrs. Shipton and Coxhead taking the principal parts, and in which Mr. Chalce explained that Mr. Coxhead's notion was entirely false, that because no profit was being realised from their tutwork bargains they were absolutely useless. In all mines the tutwork-men were the pioneers, and indeed, if miners could be induced to work on tribuse from the opening of a mine, it would render mining the best possible investment; there would be no speculation, especia

#### QUEEN OF DART MINING COMPANY.

At the meeting of proprietors, held at the offices, Park-row, Leeds, on Nov. 21-

At the meeting of proprietors, held at the offices, Park-row, Leads, on Nov. 21—Mr. John Marshall, in the chair,—shareholders representing more than half the mine being present—the report of the captain (for which we refer to the list of reports) having been made, and adopted,

The Chairman said, the committee regretted the accounts had not been audited, owing to the unavoidable absence of the gentlemen who had undertaken that duty. However, he had glanced over them, and thought they would be, as had always been the case, found to be correct, and they will be examined and published in the course of the month. The state of the company's finances would be found (when all the calls were paid, of which only a mere trifle were in arrears, except on the last call, and this, he trusted, would be immediately paid), to render the mine clear of debt up to Jan. I, 1837, by which time 80 to 100 tons of copper ore would have been sold. The present appearances of the mine warranted the expectation of regular and continuous saise. He sincrealy congratulated the meeting on the improvement in their position—on the perfect efficiency of their new water-machinery, by which manual labour for dressing, horse labour for drawing or wheeling, and the expensive items of coal and engineers, had been aimost wholly superseded. He had urged the captain to avoid all attempts at flattering in his reporter; and when desired to reconsider his to avoid all attempts at flattering in his reporter; and when desired to reconsider his to report the meeting, had reiterated his assurance. He was satisfactory man more; their plant was as efficient and as perfect as could be seen on any mine in Devon, and would, probably, serve them to 70 or 80 fms. depth. The state of the lodes in the deeper levels was most promising,—in short, the whole of the concern was as good as could fairly be desired. He was glad to see a gouldeman present who he ment but two days ago, who would be able to give them the latest information respecting it.

good as could fairly be desired. He was gind to see a gentleman present who had been on the mine but two days ago, who would be able to give them the latest information respecting it.

The SHARKHOLDER said he could indeed testify to the perfection of the machinery, and to the quantity of ores stated; for he believed there were 30 tons on the surface at present, and he thought 100 tons might be ready by sampling day. He was also pleased to say that some of the machinery had been erected by Capt. Hawke, on his own plans, without the sid of any engineers whatever, he making his own rawings, and superintending the completion of his own plans.—This gentleman spoke most highly of Capt. Hawke's assiduity, as well as of his ability, and said, he being a resident near the mine, had ample opportunity of seeing the manner in which the mine was being conducted, and begged to assure the meeting it gave the most unqualified satisfaction to all the local shareholders.

A resolution was passed that Capt. Hawke's salary be increased 21.2s, per month. The Citantana then said, it was only a just tribute to the captain's deserts, and hoped it would act as a stimulus to further exertion to render the mine what it nan adjoining mine, the King of Dart, on the same lode, an important discovery of copper ore, at a very shallow level, had been made, the proprietors of which were so satisfied of its worth, that they are about erecting powerful machinery to work it. The meeting, which was of the most cordial description, after passing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, separated, everyone feeling satisfied that the mine is efficiently and cheaply wrought.—No call was made.

#### LIBERTY MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the com-

LIBERTY MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the company, Moorgate-street, on Thursday,—Mr. R. A. Riddle in the chair.

Mr. Rood (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the report of the directors, from which the subjoined is condensed:—

The mine accounts to Sept. 30, show an indebtedness of \$16,909 58 c., an amount which includes \$7016 fl. c. warded to Mr. Crosse by the Court, on trial of his action against the company. This will be reduced by 1000l., or \$4840, on delivery of the 8000 shares subscribed for last year by Mr. Crosse, and which will be forwarded for that purpose. Deducting the last-mentioned sum, the debt owing in Virginia is \$12,129.58 c. It will be remembered that at the last half-yearly meeting the mine accounts to March 31 showed the amount then due to the creditors in Virginia to be \$10,533.66 or, exclusive of interest and have costs, and also of Mr. Cross's claim. As these items have now been ascertained and added, it would appear that the indebtedness of the mine has not increased since the 31st of March last; in other words, that the mine has paid its expenses during the last half-year, thus warranting the inference that if the course recommended by Mr. Gregg as necessary to be raised is \$15,000 or 31001. Of this, \$12,000 would be required to pay off the debts at the mine could be worked at a profit. The sum stated by Mr. Gregg as necessary to be raised is \$15,000 or \$1001. Of this, \$12,000 would be required to pay off the debts at the mine of course recommended by the regime was under repair. Mr. Gregg strongly urges the shareholders to subscribe the amount he has mentioned as requisite; but if so much cannot be raised, to send at least 1500t. Viristmass, to enable him to prevent the property from being sacrificed. The directors have received a proposal from Mr. Reeves proposes to divide the gross yield from the sulphurets for the company on condition of receiving 10 per cent of the next proving any regality for the

meeting, and agreed to.

On the question that the company be registered with limited liability, under the Joint Stock Act, being put,
Mr. Surray considered the best plan would be to register the company as a new one, and reduce the number of shares from 125,000 of 14. such to 25,000 of 54. 55. cach, exchanging five shares in the old company for one in the new 54. paid up, the remains 55. to be called up, 28. 64. forthwith, and 28. 64. when wanted.

After a lengthened discussion, a resolution to the above effect was unanimously agree 1 to, and the directors re-deced, with the addition of Mr. W. Conquest. The auditors were, also, re-elected, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman, directors, and secretary, terminated the proceedings.

### MOUNT CARBON MINING COMPANY.

 $\Lambda$  special meeting of share and bondholders was held at the offices, Cannon House, Mr. G. Ralston in the chair. on Wednesday,

The CHAIRMAN observed they were all aware of the present position of the company, and they were summoned that day to adopt some measures by which they might again be able to come into active operation; they had a number of resolutions to go through, and much business to transact, consequently he would not detain them with any long account. For the last six months the affairs of the company had occupied his attention, and he was happy to say a solution of their difficulties appeared at last to have been arrived at. Their secretary, Mr. Jeffree, had used great exertions, and the result of this was that acapitalist under certain conditions had offered to advance the sum of 3750t, this would enable them to pay off all their liabilities, and when this was done they would be able to etart clear in America: it was necessary that some of their bye-laws should be amended, and others rescinded.

A discussion then ensued as to the proposed alterations, when it was resolved that they should be modified by the committee, subject to the approval of a special meeting, to be called by advertisement.

The CHAIRMAN observed, it was necessary that three bondholders should be appointed, in order to solect a suitable person to go out to America to distribute the money advanced by the capitalist, such person having previously been approved of by him.

Mr. COXIMED said, that at present they had over there four agents; two, Measus, James MoArthur and Peter Gibson, who were appointed under a power of attorney, and two, one of whom was Mr. Griffin, their local agent, and the other Mr. Person, who had disposed of their coals in Cincinnati. For his own part, he was averse to a change; if those who at present served them well were found vortay of their confidence, he thought that the party who advanced the money would be satisfied. In a new company there would be a change of officers, Mr. Griffin would not be in the employ of the company, and there was no further need of Mr. Person's services.

It was then resolved that Mr. Francis Bennech

# APPLICATION OF THE NEW JOINT-STOCK ACT TO EXISTING AND PROJECTED COMPANIES.

A N EXPOSITION OF THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT, 1856

AN EXPOSITION OF THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT, 1856

(10 and 29 Vic., e., 47),

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aig Customs," "The Factory Acts," and editor of the second edition of "Th
toms of the Wirksworth Lead Mines," &c. &c.
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ion: Published for the Institution at the Mining Journal office, No. 26, Pleet London, where the volumes can be had, together or separate.

treet, London, where the volumes can be had, together or separate.

NEW SYSTEM FOR THE TREATMENT OF COPPER AND OFHER ORES.—It is a well-ascertained fact, that ores containing a small proportion of copper, particularly those having a mixture of pyrites of iron, arsenic, in, or sulphuret of antimony, sulphate of barytes, silix, &c., can only be separated in perfectly by the mechanical process, which challis great difficulty, expense, and loss of metal. The usual methods for the fusion of copper ores are generally complicated and long, and become more difficult when the ores are impure, producing an inferior copper, and, consequently, of less value. The washing and fusion as now practised in large establishments require expensive machinery, an abundant supply of water, and efficient hands. The length of time necessary for the operation of obtaining the copper calls for heavy investment of capital, and greatly augments the expense of production, the result being that many of the veins of poorer ores cannot be worked to profit, and are forcibly abundoned.

The humid processes until now adopted have had but partial success, being only adapted to particular localities, and being too compilicated, expensive, and more theoretical than practical.

The proposed new system consists in a combination of the humid and dry processes.

retical than practical.

The proposed new system consists in a combination of the humid and dry processavoiding the aforesaid difficulties in such a simple and advantageous manner, the copper and sliver can be separated from the poorest ores, which heretufore or not be done.

avoiding the aforesaid difficulties in such a simple and advantageous manner, that the copper and silver can be separated from the poorest ores, which heretofore could not be done.

The said new system is not founded on theory, or on mere experiments, but it is at work on a large scale with complete success.

The advantages of the new method are as follows:—

1. The ores can be treated in the same state as they are taken from the mine.

2. It is adapted more particularly for the poorer class of ores, for those of medium contents, and for those which are combined with zinc, lend, and mony, areanic, nickel, tin, &c., producing, not withstanding all these mixtures, a very pure copper.

3. It is applicable in every locality, particularly in proximity of the mines, and a very limited water-power is sufficient.

4. It is the most simple method yet known, is of less expense to set up, and requires less labour, whilst workmen of indifferent experience can be instructed in a short time.

5. Of all the methods known, it presents the smallest loss of copper; the maximum calculated being 1-10 per cent. when the ore contains from 1 to 5 per cent. of copper, and when the ore is referred the loss is proportionately larger. The loss of concentration and smelting poor ores by the ordinary systems is generally estimated at more than one-third of the contents of copper.

5. The new method is the most expeditions, as it requires but a few days, whilst the ordinary system by washing and smelting takes several months' time.

7. It the ores contain silver, the separation can be effected at the same time, without additional expense; gold, tin, and sinc, can also be extracted with case.

8. Several other commercial productions are obtainable by the proposed new process. Its expense for one to a of ore containing for instance 2 per cent. of copper is about would yield under deduction of the loss of copper, at lenst 42\(\xi\_0\) bs, weight of copper, in the ordinary process of washing and smelting, under the same circumstances, the workin

ginary, but can be warranted.

In an establishment already at work by the ordinary system, the new method could be practically tried at a very small outlay, and introduced on a large scale for about \$200 to £100, according to locality.

C. E. WYATT AND CO., Agents for the Patentee.

St. Stephen's Chambers, 16, Walbrook, City, London.

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	99	ashes		1	0	6	13	***********	1	0	10	3	1.6
	99	clinker	*************	0	0	11	3		0		10	1	49 0
_												-	

Steam-parket companies, merchants, and others interested in steam navigation re-respectfully informed that the above coal, screened or hand-picked, can be a lied of a board skip at Cardiff at the market price of the day per ton; payment pproved bill at two months, from date of the bill of lading, or 1½ per cent. discord cash.

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<sup>44</sup> Small (round) Coal " is admirably suited for maltsters, lime-burners Ver steamers; at a very low price per ton, nett cash.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—DUPEE, PERKINS, and SAYLES, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, BROKERS for the PURCHASE and SALE of STATE, CITY, and RAILEOAD SECURITIES, MANUFACTURING SME BANK SHARES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES OF LA-2 SUPERIOR, and furnish reliable information concerning them.

[Duper, Perring, and Sayles raise to the Editor of the Mining Journal.] 40

\* TAPPING'S Paize Essay on the Cost-Book System, enlarged and augmented, with Notes and an Appendix, can be had at the Mining Journal office, 26. Flort-street,—Price 6s.

## Original Correspondence.

#### THE COPPER TRADE, AND THE SMELTERS.

Sin, -As a great deal has been written in your Journal on the subject of copper melling, especially with reference to some supposed monopoly, and advocating what is called independent smelting, I ask you to grant me a little space to state a few facts

smelling, especially with reference to some supposed monopoly, and advocating what is called independent smelling, I ask you to grant me a little space to state a few facts, and inferences therefrom. Your object being to convey correct information to your readers, you will not refuse the observations of a person who, some years ago, was practically engaged in a Welsh smelting-works, and who is now a consumer of copper for making brass, and other purposes, although his opinion differs from your own. The pith of what has been said most diffusely, and most loosely, is, that copper smelting is a close monopoly, and that the monopolists first use it for the purpose of taking the miners' ore without paying a fair price for it, and then compelling the consumer of their copper to pay more for it than it is worth. Now, if this were asserted of any other business in England, it would be laughed at for its absurdity, as being utterly incompatible with the existing enterprise, skill, capital, and competition of this nineteenth century; and your readers may be assured that what is true of every other trade in this country is true also of copper smelting. But so much has been said to the contrary, and asid so repeatedly, that it may be needful to eite five particulars. At the period of my connection with copper smelting, before referred to, I can assert of my own knowledge that there was then no monopoly or combination, and certainly no extraordinary profits, butrather the reverse, although then, as now, smelters met in London to discuss prices of copper, and, as it was termed, to fix them. But this faving, like all to ther such, practically ended in each doing the best the could, both in buying ore and selling copper. And now for the present time:—As far as I recollect, there are at present, in England and Wales, seventeen copper smelting firms, seven of whom profess to act in concert, so far as meeting together in London, arranging to sell the roduce of their furnaces at certain prices, after the manner of the iron trade i ices, is mor-than doubful—this I know as a consumer. The other ten houses do at attend these meetings, nor are they bound in any way, either as to buying their especially their copper. They are to all intents and parposes independent smelters independent in all respects—in capital, in skill, and in enterprise; and in order at I may not be considered as dealing loosely in assertions, I will give their names:—esers. Grenfell and Sons, Seansea; Mr. Lambert, Swansea and Liverpool; Mr. Lambert, Swansea and Liverpool; Mr. Lambert, He Marquis of Angles, Amlweb; Mesars. Nowton, Keates, and Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Bibby and Sons, verpool; the British and Foreign Copper Company, Liverpool; Messrs. Keys and m. Chealle; the Pocket Nook Company, St. Heiens.
It is ridiculous to suppose that the individuals composing these firms, amongst nom are men of great wealth, and possessed of every other requisite for independent tion, would be tied down by a few others into a disreputable groove, through which rob their neighbours.

#### PRACTICAL MINING-BUDDLING ORE.

Sin, -Having noticed Capt. Matthew Francis's remarks, in your Journal of Nov. 8 ipon our "tyeing" machine, the round buddle, &c., I beg to give, through your co-umns, a few particulars of our machine, for the benefit of the mining world, whose interest, being a minor, I study second only to that of my employer. In the first place, the ore is put in a hopper, with a gagularing board at the bottom, the hopper being fixed on a wooden roller, io in. diameter, with angle-bars of wood, about I in, thick, nailed on the length of the roller, the angle-bars about 4 in, from centre to centre. Under the roller is a small blar of iron for a serapor, to keep the roller clear; this bar is worked by two springs fixed in the roller frame. There are also two boards in the form of a hopper under the roller, to convey the ore close to the head or breast of the tye, where the water fails over the cover board. On the end of the roller is a consumer. I in dispute, with an endless chain in the form of a but, that neares

Mr. Warington Smyth saw the members at what what the put together again, with mage, as when the machine is at work nothing is seen but the ore falling into e. Since Mr. Smyth saw it, we have put it on a tye 24 feet long, which is murger than any I had seen, and it works admirably, the separation being much bet an it is with the shovel, and as it has a constant supply of work, the large grain or not so liable to go to the tail of the tye. The additional length of the tye was it an of my noble master, the Marquis of Breadalbane, who takes the greatest inter-

### HIGH DUES A CHECK TO MINING ENTERPRISE.

Sta,- I see that Mr. Edward Jones, in your last Journal very properly calls the Attention of the Filatshire landlords to their enormous dues and small settle. In refer-ring to my notes made on my survey of that county, to give "X.Z." the answer which ared in your Journal, I stumbled over my observations made at that time on this om which I make the following ex tracts:-

"I have been busy this week laying down the lodes and unravelling the mysterie the M—estate. There never was such confusion; grants to work for land the midst of what would be good available setts, which grants do not extend more as 40 yards by 20. These little amonying things are called "take-notes," and are

Keds, Nov. 24.

ne true man! correspondent seems inclined to serve a Ari Bana served another 40 of 1001, and to more straightforward captain. And as I am appealed to so directly, I will try to answer for myself, and in doing so I swear I only received my common fee for any deception that I have need in the matter. Does it not occur to "E. S.P." that there is no time mine in this parish but which, if wrought effectively, would prove amply remunerative. Should these remarks arouse the attention it is a possibility of the 40 being right and the one wrong, after all? Is your correspondent aware that the best geologists agree that the clay-alaxs are 20,000 ft. thick, and that East Russell has only been sunk 600 ft. into this thickness? That the deepen the East Russell has only been sunk 600 ft. into this thickness? That the deepen the Bernoof Great Consols, one of the shafts was sunk into ore about 15 fms. deep under the surface, and that one of them did not touch the ore until it had attained a depth of nearly 100 fms. There is another parallel in the matter; I understand that, when the surface, and that one of them did not touch the ore about 15 fms. deep under the surface, and that one of them did not touch the ore about 15 fms. deep under the surface, and that one of them did not touch the ore about 15 fms. deep under the surface, and that one of them did not touch the ore about 15 fms. deep under the surface, and that one of them did not touch the ore about 15 fms. deep under the surface, and that one of them did not touch the ore about 15 fms. deep under the surface, and that one of them did not touch the ore about 15 fms. deep under the surface, and that one of them did not touch the ore about 15 fms. deep under the surface, and that one of them did not touch the ore about 15 fms. deep under the surface, and that one of them did not touch the ore about 15 fms. deep under the surface, and that one of them did not touch the ore about 15 fms. deep under the surface, and that one of them did not touch the ore about 15 fms. deep under the sur

whole of the facts connected with these matters are not so demonstrable as a mathematical problem, are we to discard the value of gossan, which as indicia has carried our fathers right for many generations, and been the means of discovery of wealth almost incomputable. I therefore thish "E. S. P.". Conclusion is a son sequiture, almost incomputable. I therefore thish "E. S. P.". Conclusion is a son sequiture, short time ago, there was a great mathematician, who sat calculating that it was impossible for a steamer to be built to carry coals enough to propel her across the Alpossible for a steamer to be built to carry coals enough to propel her across the Alpossible for a steamer to be built to carry coals enough to propel her across the Alpossible for a steamer to be built to carry coals enough to propel her across the Alpossible for a steamer to be built to carry coals enough to propel her across the Alpossible for a steamer to be built to carry coals enough to propel her across the Alpossible for some very correction, and we are told they very commonly arrive at their destination; there is a monity, and we are told they even the fact the highest number of the state of

Sin,—From reading weekly the complaints from various sources which appear in your Journal, as to the misemployment of capital, and the false reports of mines, I

Sir,—From reading weekly the complaints from various sources which appear in your Journal, as to the misemployment of capital, and the false reports of mines, I have been induced to think the subject over, as to which are to blame—the capitalists, or the persons who accept capital to get up mines for its absorption, when they are aware that there can be little or no return. The shareholder cries, "Undoubtedly, the schemer?" I agree with him, but also think that the dupe is partially deserving of his fate. In no class of commercial enterprise have we so true an illustration of the proverb, that "a fool and his money are soon parted," as in the mining world; and it cannot be a matter of surprise that, if we find so many persons ready to be "done," we should discover people who have "done" them.

The reason why they are deserving of their fate is this—they have evidently become adventurers, not for the purpose of obtaining a fair interest for the trading of their capital, but with the intention and desire of getting an unfair and exorbitant return for their investment, they have asked or wished for too much and have fairly got too little. Such people have endeavoured to prostitute the art of mining from its proper sphere—an honest means for employing labour and capital—to a mere gambling apcoulation, a thing to be determined by the hazard of the die. They enter the field of mining without the remotest knowledge of the art, and are unable to test practically the soundness of any scheme, and the one which offers the largest return is the one they follow, without (as they are, I hold, in duty bound to do) examining the foundations of a circular statement. Let me suppose a common case—an individual discovers some ore of commercial value in a given space of ground, and not having capital he endeavours to form a company by obtaining shreholders in the scheme, to do which he represents (honestly enough) the amount of ore to be expected, and the market price of such ore. Many people think it a profitable speculation, and

#### MINING DISTRICT OF SAINT AGNES.

Sin,-The high price that is now being obtained for minerals, is my inducement to come forward and lay open, as far as my local knowledge will allow, the great mine-ral advantages possessed by this district, when sought in a legitimate manner; misplication and mismanagement in mining being the bane from which we are now suf-ring in this as in other districts, therefore its suppression is carnestly desired by

come norward and ity open, as far as my noeal anoweage will anow to be a real advantages possessed by this district, when sought in a legitimate manner; misapplication and mismanagement in mining being the bane from which we's re now suffering in this as in other districts, therefore its suppression is earnestly desired by all who wish we'll to commercial enterprise.

In taking a view of the mines in the district, I will commence with that extensive sett Tywarnhayle, in the south-west side of this parish; it is the general opinion that this mine, at the present moment, if in operation, would pay dividends, for the returns at its abandonment were very large, and the price of copper ores have been on the ascendency ever since, consequently its increased value would the sooner arouse attention. In the immediate vicinity of this mine are the Great Wheal Towan; the two former mines are being carried on with much spirit, and are opening up the mineral resources of the locality; at the latter mine there is also great perseverance observable, and it is to be hoped that success may crown their efforts. We then skirt along the coast, and find Great Wheal Charlotte, another large mine unwought. Something more than ordinary may be observed on this mine, since it is patent that immense deposits of copper ore remain undeveloped. The depth of our mines is comparatively nothing—they are mere pigmies compared with the giants of Gwennap. This mine stands pre-eminent among the mining speculations of the district, and it seems really extraordinary that it remains so long dormant, being we'll worth the attention of capitalists. Adjoining, and immediately underreath Great Wheal Charlotte, is a mine on the eve of commencing operations—wheal Preedom. It is a part hitherto unexplored, out in its development much good may arise both to adventurers and miners. The same observations apply to East Wheal Charlotte.

Regarding the geology of this pirt of the Saint Agnes Beacon, so far famed for the mineral deposits which have been discovered

indea in the selt, instead of narrowiy confining to one or two; a change of strata will often produce extraordinary results. I have referred incidentally to Wheal Kitty and its present prosperous appearance; there is a rumour of an extended movement there in the manner I have just adverted to. To the north of this mine is an ancient one called Pennals, and adjacent is the Old Pink. This is believed to be the best speculation in the district, but, for some unexplained cause, this valuable mineral property is locked up. It is sincerely to be regretted that such should be the case, and the somer that any differences which may exist between parties are dissolved the better. On looking eastward from these mines, there are the Blue Hills and Wheal Betsy—the former considered to be equal to most other of the recommendations given, the runs of tin from Pennals and Pink all dipping into this sett; indeed, I may state generally, that all the runs of ores in this district are dipping east, so that we have an excellent guide to move by. As to Wheal Betsy being further east, is is less explored ground, but with kindred strata, and exploration, they may open something to repay their speculation and spirit, they are about squaring accounts. There is one other mine which I had omitted referring to in Towan district, Wheal Tallock; this is spoken of as something worthy of an outlay; it is comparatively an unexplored part, but not the less worthy of our considerations. Another mine, at pre-ont unwrought, presents itself to my notice, Wheal Prudence; its situation is near that great geological cariowity of Cleggar Point, or headland, the granite, or, as its termed, porphyritic granite. The proximity to the junction of the most beautiful killas, points out this as being something good; and the interest at present involved in it may, I trust, lead to good fortune and to ultimate success.

Nov.

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s for a very long time, upon which nothing appears to have been done, except the grag of the sdit in the direction indicated. In this adit the cross-lode spoken of crise of the adit in the direction indicated. In this adit the cross-lode spoken of visibe, which has a hearing in a north-west and south-castern direction, and will read the present new shaft. It is now shaft is commenced as addle some 50 or 96 broad to the present new shaft. It this new shaft is commenced as so productive. I am of opinion that a deposit of copper ore, equally as values that to the east, will see found in this part of the mine; and that the indicates that to the cast, will see my opinion are even more conclusive than those found to the therefore, it is highly probable that the deposit will be equally if not more extended the second of the company to make the necessary trial at a trifling cost. In the form of the company to make the necessary trial at a trifling cost. In the company to make the necessary trial at a trifling cost. In the company to make the necessary trial at a trifling cost. In the proprietors will adopt such measures as will ensure a trial, the result of which conducts, be to their procurring advantage. I can say this much, as the parties of the conducts, area, the conducts are constituted in the conduction of t

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION. IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

62.—No doubt many shareholders in this company have noticed of late the great grasion in the price of shares of the Imperial Brazilian Mining Association, and segent slarm among holders. But I being a shareholder, to some extent, feel congent that if the directors and shareholders would avail themselves of the present rable time, and hire their blacks to some other company, some 6000%, to 7000%, per a might be obtained from this source alone, thus enabling the concern to pay did 12s. dividend, yearly, per share. This, upon the present price of the shares, as such price. Surely this would be the wisest course to parsue. I would retain landed property of the association, which I think to be very valuable, and likely more so, that at any future period, which is used to the wisest course to prasue. I would retain many gold-bearing formations on our estates, which are known to contain gold in guantities, but by the present mode of extraction a loss is sustained.

Bould any shareholder wish to co-operate with me in carrying out this desirable sure, by applying to you, Mr. Editor, you can give him my name and address.

TESTING CHAIN CABLES.

#### TESTING CHAIN CABLES.

TESTING CHAIN CABLES.

The condition of the testing of chain cables, in the Mining Journal of Nov. 8, so the seem to me to reach the root of the business. "Testing" may be very well, the condition of first importance is the use of iron of the best quality; and this, the time of the condition of the set importance is the use of iron of the best quality; and this, the first many years. How about it is to hear shipowners and others insist on the said for the purpose! Again, testing confers no excellence—rather the contrary. I set the contrary the cables for less than the price of best iron, which is the only quality sufficient of the purpose! Again, testing confers no excellence—rather the contrary interest estain itself weakens the cable, adds to its brittlences, and makes it, when a long wondered that Lloyd's have not been awake to this error. But the testing out, spt to break with a jerk when it feels the vessel. I, with many others, he fancy that, if a chain is proved, if has every good quality, but it is quite possible chains of inferior iron to stand the steady strain of the proving machine. I went chains of the very commonest iron tested in public yards; but how have been done! Upon breaking, new links have been put in, and after this has imposed accessful times, the chain has been approved, and stamped BB. Acables be made of the very best iron: then proving will not injure them, and after the public will soon find the true economy of the advanced cost, in a miles of loss in life and property. In this matter, cheapness is truly the prolific mild disaster.—Coalport, Shropshire, Nov. 22.

TRIAL DE PATENT CAUSES. No MILL.

## TRIAL OF PATENT CAUSES .- No. VIII.

TRIAL OF PATENT CAUSES.—No. VIII.

;—Having discussed in a somewhat slight and popular manner the merits of—
is present system of trying patent causes.—2. The constitution of a new tribunal,
eshape of a scientific board or court.—3. The plan of referring the patent, with
bjections, to the Patent Commissioners, for a preliminary report on the science
case—it only remains for my present purpose that I suggest some few points of
arison, by which the merits of these respective plans may be judged of by your
cs. I have expressed my conviction that the chief objection to the present sysiss in the mode of initiating the trial by a scientific contest of professional witstandars, the uncertainty of the case to which the Court has to apply the law,
the difficulty for the jury of disentangling the facts from the science. It is my
caviction that the evils experienced are a natural consequence of the system,
as they would remain, notwithstanding any change in the drematis personse
play. When the great recent case of Lister v. Leather was tried at Gulidhall,
fuses had an amunding article the next day on the strangeness of the scene predia the Court of Queen's Bench, but especially remarking on the excited and
discotion to their respective sides as they could to their "creed, decalogue, and
mater.")

strength of partisanship displayed on these occasions is notorious, and the re-

an inacting article the next day on the strangeness of the scence premass-looking countenances of some of the witnesses, who were said to show as
recording to their respective sides as they could to their "creed, decalogue, and
ster,"

tength of partisanship displayed on these occasions is notorious, and the reh as might be expected. The pressure on the mind of a scientific witness,
y the desire to reconcile this feeling of partnership with his professional chaa frequentity so strong as to lead to an amount of refinement of scientific neciactual to obscure the essential merits of the case. Few, if any, of such
as are capable of entirely withstanding the force of the warping circumstances
as a capable of entirely withstanding the force of the warping circumstances
as a capable of entirely withstanding the force of the warping circumstances
as the constitution upon individuals; they merely give way from ordinary human
f, which will only bear a limited amount of pressure on their natural powers,
elimit of their capabilities has been passed. Notwithstanding, therefore, the
alight that is thrown upon a scientific point of importance by the context of
a witnesses, I think the inherent evils of the system are such as greatly to
hits advantages.

as to the constitution of an efficient tribunal for patent causes, in the shape of
dis board or court, I have questioned its practicability, both on the ground of
cally of getting such a body to work harmoniously, and of obtaining adequate
for a proper trial of the special merits of each case apart from scientific geneI think legal rights, if placed in the hands of scientific presons, would stand
chance as scientific points too often do in the hands of anywers.

Is deal of the such that the science in volved in it, the points conthink legal right, and the fundamental particulars in equipment of enquiry. These are
are, whereas the law, as such, is general. Accordingly, it has been proposed
also distinguished from the two preceding plans in this way. Whereas
the law,

ERIDAN MUSPRATT'S." DICTIONARY OF CHEMISTRY." ery useful book, which may now be called not only a national but, has appeared, having aircady received the eulogiums of the most to as well as foreign chemists. In proof of this, we have only to oite imae, Liebig, Brande, Andrews, Kane, Gregory, Miller, Frankland, h, Caivert, Mercer, Playfair, &c. Not only is it a standard work on ut an American edition has likewise met with great success. In the sond edition, the author allows the success. met with great success. In the to the second edition, the author acknowledges the aid afforded to him by his its Mesars Martin, Murphy, and Erasmus Holden, and, at the same time, actives his obligations to Dr. Angus Smith, of Manchester, and Mr. George Blair, 50w, for their especial services during the progress of the work. At the time ablication of the first edition, Dr. Herapath, of Bristol, in according his oplicated that the editorial responsibility appeared almost overwhelming to be active to the state of the state of the state of the state of the work at the entire up of the work at the time of its publication, received a unanimous meed of the present edition is in no way inferior to its predecessor, and judging from the state of the s

ENT SALOON OMNIBUS.—On Monday last an experimental trip came be road between London and Brentford, for the purpose of testing its capabilities carriage was occupied by coveral gentlemen connected with public confidence in the trip was highly satisfactory, and proved its great superiority over mon vehicles now in use. The chief advantages of the Saloon Omnibus confecilent ventilation; commodious for the passengers, who are enabled to passes will without annoying those who are seated; confortable and roomy seates public contrivance for carrying off the rain from the roof, by means of a hollow like, which passes through the centre of the carriage. The seats on the roof fortable and commodious in the highest degree. A large number of these ses, we understand, will commence running early next year, which will be a large contribution.

he London General Omnibus Company.—The traffic receipts for resk ending November 22 were 988M, 15s, 8d.

# Meetings of Mining Companies.

WITHIEL UNITED COPPER AND IRON MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly general meeting of proprietors was held at the offices, Park-row, Leeds, on Nov. 21 (Mr. John Marshall in the shair), shareholders representing 3000 shares being present.

on Nov. 21 (Mr. John Marshall in the shair), shareholders representing 3000 shares being present.

The accounts having been passed, the Secastrany read the report of the deputation, which stated that the Chairman, two of the largest shareholders, and the mineral agent, had visited every part of the mine, above and below, and were quite satisfied no representation had been made in their prospectus, or in the captain's reports, that inspection had not warranted. All the geological features and locies alluded to had been shown them, and exceeded their expectations, they were surprised at the quantity and richness of the iron ore in the levels diving north and south towards their main object, the capper lodes, of which six are known to exist running east and west. They were also much pleased at what they saw at Tremoor, on the south mine, where a large copper lode is plainly visible, and from which they broke samples of ore. The report concludes with assurance of its being a fine mining property, and in an active state of working, as the shipments of ore plainly show.

The committee's report was a very lengthened one, going into minuties of the company's proceedings, but was of a most favourable character, reporting extensive sales of ore, and recommending the 1000 reserved shares not to be sold, except at 11. Is, per share, out of the 12s, 6d., be divided into payments of 3s, 3t, on Dec. 1, and 3s, on Peb. 1, 1875, as the returns of the mine render the payment of the whole at once unnecessary. They assure the company this mine is not brought forward for speculating purposes, but as a genuine investment; that there are only about 20 advont rers in the mine, which is the best guarantee of the mine being well held; the works were proceeded with as fast as possible, and with the best results. At the new shaft, now down 17 fns., they had a day or two since cut a fine copper lode, 2½ feet wide; this was an important discovery, as a few days previously they hadeut a dropper containing copper, dipping north towards this l

#### GREAT CRINNIS MINING COMPANY.

Balance last audit
Calls received
Shares paid in full
Calls not made
Loun from bankers.
Copper and silver ore sold
Carriage 2 2= £6062 1 11 Dividends paid ... Dividents | Mino costs | Merchants' bills | Discount at bankers' | 30 9 3 42 0 11 34 19 9 27 16 10 = 5738 19 11

Leaving balance in favour of mine ...... £323 2 0

The balance of liabilities over assets was 1890% 15s. 1d.
The following reports were then read:—

which is at present poor, is the ground is tavourable for driving, and shows indications for further improvement. According to my dialiting. I find these branches will form a junction about 17 fms. east of the cross-cut, and from their kindly appearance we may reasonably expect to meet with copper ore when we reach that point.

With respect to the 80 fm. level, east of Union shaft, the lode has been constantly improving for a great many fathems, and we have every prospect of having a large deposit of copper ore in driving east nearer to the great cross-course. We have also indications of having a rich deposit in dopth at this part of the mine; and in order to develope the bottom levels, it is quite necessary that we should sink a new shaft in the eastern ground wost of the great cross-course. We have a level driven east of Union shaft about 50 fms. in the 45 fm. level, and a cross-cut driven about the same distance north, and by sink-ling a new shaft at this point it would facilitate our communication with the bottom levels very materially, as we should be able to rise and sink at the same time. We have also a level driven east of Union shaft about 50 fms. In the 64 fm. level, where we could also easily effect a communication, by sinking and rising for a new shaft. This is a matter of the greatest importance, as we could work our backs in the 80 fm. level on tribute at present to a profit, had we communication for befter air.

We have also a large portion of the soft that has never-been opened; in fact, the whole of that part east of the great cross-course, which has several lodes, or branches, to be seen in the cliff, one of which can be traced more than 100 ms. inland, the same being a gossan lode, 2 ft, wide, and of a very kindly appearance. I should fully recommend that a shaft be sunk to cut this lode at about the 20, and a cross-cut driven to prove the other branches, by which, and of a revy kindly appearance.

sett well worthy of attention. We have not proved any of our south ground in depth, which I fully recommend to be done.

Our returns for copper-ore sold during the last seven months has been 434 tons 12 cwts. 2 qrs. We have 175 tons of copper ore for asie on the 37th tastant, several tons of copper on the surface, and a small quantity of aliver towards our next sampling. The pitches often vary in value, but on the whole the mine is looking at present much better than it was six months back. The pumping-engine is in good order, and working well; our water is at present about 3 strokes perminute. The pitwork is also in good order. The grinder has undergone a thorough repairing, and is equal to new. The drawing-engine is not in order at present, having one of the cylinders broken. Previous to closing my report it will be well to inform you that we have a valuable place of ground at the south-west part of this sett, which we cannot work in consequence of the water being in, this is at Daniel's shaft; we could also sink George's shaft from the 10 to the 17, and drive south only a few fathoms, where we should cut a lode which we can see in the north cross-cut from Daniel's shaft (add level) but the water would interfere with us, therefore this must atand over until Wi. Regent commonces operations, at which time we shall be able to work the whole of this part of our sett. Number of men employed, 114 ; boys, 26; girls, 39–239. It logs herewith to enclose Capt. Brice's report of this date.—E. Shaw.

An unimportant discussion was here carried on for nearly two hours, Mesars. Shipton and Coxhead taking the principal parts, and in which Mr. Chales explained that Mr. Coxhead's notion was entirely false, that because no profit was being realised from their tutwork bargains they were absolutely useless. In all mines the tutwork men were the pioneers, and indeed, if miners could be induced to work on tribute from the opening of a mine, it would render mining the best possible investment; there would be no speculation, especial

QUEEN OF DART MINING COMPANY.

QUEEN OF DART MINING COMPANY.

At the meeting of proprietors, held at the offices, Park-row, Leeds, on Nov. 21—
Mr. John Marshall, in the chair,—shareholders representing more than half the mine being present—the report of the captain (for which we refer to the list of reports) having been made, and adopted,
The Carbaran said, the committee regretted the accounts had not been audited, owing to the unavoidable absence of the gentlemen who had undertaken that duty. However, he had gianed over them, and thought they would be, as had always been the case, found to be correct, and they will be examined and published in the course of the month. The state of the company's finances would be found (when all the calls were paid, of which only a mere trifle were in arrears, except on the last call, and this, he trusted, would be immediately paid), to render the mine olear of debu up to Jan. 1, 1857, by which time 80 to 100 tons of copper ore would have been sold. The present appearances of the mine warranted the expectation of regular and continuous sales. He sincerely congratulated the meeting on the improvement in their position—on the perfect efficiency of their new water-machinery, by which manual labour for dressing, horse labour for drawing or wheeling, and the expensive items of coal and engineers, had been aimast wholly superseded. He had urged the captain to avoid all attempts at flattering in his report for the meeting, had relievated his assurance. He was satisfactory manner; their plant was as efficient and as perfect as could be seen on any mine in Devon, and would, probably, serve them to 70 or 80 fms. depth. The state of the lodes in the deepor levels was most promising,—in short, the whole of the concern was as good as could fairly be desired. He was glad to see a gentleman present who had been on the mine but two days ago, who would be able to give them the latest information respecting it.

The Straumon the aid he could indeed testify to the perfection of the machinery, and to the quantity of ores stated

#### LIBERTY MINING COMPANY.

LIBERTY MINING COMPANY.

The half-yearly general meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the company, Moorgate-street, on Thursday,—Mr. R. A. Riddle in the chair.

Mr. Boon (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the report of the directors, from which the subjoined is condensed:—

The mine accounts to Sept. 30, show an indebtedness of \$16,909 58 c., an amount which includes \$7016 71 c. awarded to Mr. Crosso by the Court, on trial of his action against the company. This will be reduced by 1000L, or \$1840, on delivery of the 8900 shares subscribed for last year by Mr. Crosso, and which will be forwarded for that purpose. Deducting the last-mentioned sum, the debt owing in Virginia is \$12,129.58 c. It will be remembered that at the last half-yearly meeting the mine accounts to March 31 showed the amount then due to the creditors in Virginia to be \$10,593.66 or, exclusive of interest and law costs, and also of Mr. Crosse's claim. As these items have now been ascertained and added, it would appear that the indebtedness of the mine has not increased since the 31st of March last; in other words, that the mine has paid its expenses during the last half-year, thus warranting the inference that if the course recommended by Mr. Gregg as necessary to be raised is \$15,000, or \$1000. Of this, \$12,000 would be required to pay off the debts at the mine, \$1000 for sinking the engine-shaft, \$1000 for repairing the mill-house engine, and \$1000 to meet general expenses during the time the engine was under repair. Mr. Gregg strongly urges the sharcholders to subscribe the amount he has mentioned as requisite; but if so much cannot be raised, to send at least 1500t. Dy Christmas, to enable him to provent the property from being sacrificed. The directors have received a proposal from Mr. Reeves, who was Dr. Holland's agent, offering to work the auphurets at the mine for two years, after which the company is to have the exclusive right of working them by this process, without paying any royalty for the us

means to be adopted for raising additional capital. He then read the proposed resolutions for raising money by the modes he had mentioned, which were put to the meeting, and agreed to.

On the question that the company be registered with limited liability, under the Joint Stock Act, being put,
Mr. Surra considered the best plan would be to register the company as a new one, and reduce the number of shares from 125,000 of 14. each to 25,000 of 54. 5s. cach, exchanging five shares in the old company for one in the new 54. paid up, the remaining 5s. to be called up, 2s. 6d. forthwith, and 2s. 6d. when wanted.

After a lengthened discussion, a resolution to the above effect was unanimously agreed to, and the directors re-elected, with the addition of Mr. W. Conquest. The auditors were, also, re-elected, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman, directors, and secretary, terminated the proceedings.

### MOUNT CARBON MINING COMPANY.

A special meeting of share and bondholders was held at the offices, Cannon House, on Wednesday, Mr. G. RALSTON in the chair.

be able to come into active operation; they had a number of resolutions to gain had been been come into active operation; they had a number of resolutions to put brough, and much business to transact, coasequently he would not detain them with any long account. For the hast six months the affairs of the company had occupied his attention, and he was happy to say a solution of their difficulties appeared at last to have been arrived at. Their secretary, Mr. Jeffree, had used great exertions, and the result of this was that capitalist under certain conditions had offered to advance the sum of 37.594.; this would enable them to pay off all their liabilities, and when this was done they would be able to start clear in America: it was necessary that some of their bye-laws should be amended, and others reschaded.

A discussion them ensued as to the proposed alterations, when it was resolved that they should be modified by the committee, subject to the approval of a special meeting, to be called by advertisement.

The Cuannam observed, it was necessary that three bondholders should be appointed, in order to select a suitable person to go out to America to distribute the selections.

The CHAIRMAN observed, it was necessary that three bondholders should be appointed, in order to select a suitable person to go out to America to distribute the money advanced by the capitalist, such person having previously been approved of by him.

present to a profit, had we communication for better air.

We have also a large portion of the set that has never-been opened; in fact, the whole of that part east of the great cross-course, which has cereat ledes, or branches, to be seen in the cliff, one of which can be traced more than 100 ms. inland, the same being a gossun ladde, 2 ft. which, and of a very kindly appearance. I should fully recommend that a shaft be sunk to cut this lode at about the 20, and a cross-cut driven to prove the other branches, by which we should prove the whole of the ground to the east of the great cross-course.

It is also necessary that a cross-cut should be driven south from the Union shaft, to cat thought lode; It likewise drive north, and cut the middle hade at that depth, the expense of which would only amount to a very small sum, and that Union shaft should be sunk to the 100 fm, level. This is a matter of the greatest importance, as the sunk to the 100 fm, level. This is a matter of the greatest importance, as the sunk to the 100 fm, level had be a mine of itself. We have several objects in the productive at that dopth, it would be a mine of itself. We have several objects in the

THE MINIME PERSONAL

to be reserved as security for the bondholders; 13,000 to be distributed among the old shareholders, in exchange for their holdings, as might be agreed upon; 7500 to be allotted to the capitalists who had advanced the money to discharge the liabilities of the company in America; the remainder to be offered to the public at par, the old shareholders having the preference.

Capt. Surru observed, that if they had a sum of 10,0004, it would be sufficient for all their wants, and with the command of this amount they could adequately develope the toroperty, so as to reader it not only a prosperous but likewise a paying concern. Mr. Willias had stated they were a foreign company, and consequently, according to their charter from Virginia, they had power to act as such.

Mr. Coxuan said, they had no waroled Scylla, but they should be careful not to fall into Charybdis. They must remember it was want of capital that had cramped them before, and they must beware how they again commenced with too limited a command of money.

sectors, and they mass to that 10,000? now was as good as 30,000? formerly, for had gained 20,000? worth of experience.

Fast then agreed that the directors and committee should take such steps for the anisation of the company on the above basis, with such modifications as they deem necessary, subject to the approval of a special meeting of shareholders and for that nursose.

organisation of the company on the above usus, while such an analysis of shareholders, instead of the special meeting of shareholders, invended for that purpose.

Capt. Smirnt said they ought not to separate without passing a vote of thanks to the scretary. It was owing to his exertions they were in their present position. Had not been for him, both bondholders and shareholders would not have possessed the interest they now-had. In fact, if the whole of their property had not been sacrifieed, would have been greatly deteriorated.

Mr. F. Basnock felt great pleasure in seconding the motion, as he could bear tesmony to the unwearied diligence Mr. Jeffree had displayed in their service.

A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman, which being suitably acknow-edged, the meeting separated.

# SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COPPER MINING COMPANY.

Yesterday a special general meeting of the proprietors was held at the Loavern, Bishopsgate: Mr. Winchworh in the chair.

Mr. WEBB, the secretary, read the notice convening the meeting

The CHARMAN said that since the last meeting they had received despatch derable importance from Mr. Squarey, dated Aug. 19 and 22, as also the om Captain Prisk,—

Mr. Wans, the scretary, read the notice convening the meeting.

The Caramax said that since the last meeting from Captain Frist.

Aug. 14.—In my last typort I said that all the mee emplored were breaking and dressing ore, and they have continued to do soup to the end of July, when we thought it advisable to reduce the number of hands that were stoping, and put a pare to drain the I fin. level north of Basset's shaft, in order to open out some more ore ground; so that the state of the contract of the state o

of 2000).

Mr. Vallance said the resolutions were merely recommendatory, and would leave the shareholders in a position to take up their shares in the new company without the possibility of a call being made upon them.

A Paoratrone considered that by adopting the resolutions they would be in a much better position than at the present time.

A Properizon considered that by adopting the resolutions they would be in a much better position than at the present time.

Mr. Vallance, in answer to a question, said that a very small amount would be sufficient to test the value of the property.

Mr. Chalausa Locock Wenn agreed with the course pursued by the directors, and, in a speech of considerable length, passed a high eulogium upon the manner in which they had conducted the affairs of the company, adding that he considered they were now upon the eve of success.

After a very lengthened discussion, the resolutions were unanimously carried, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

report:—"The auriferous district is traversed by the South Esk and St. Paul's Rivers, in the north-eastern division of Tasmania. The topographical and geological features appear to be in strict analogy with those of many gold fields in New South Wales and Victoria. Abundance of quartz velos and quartz detritus everywhere abound on the slopes of the slate hills near South Esk. The structure of the country may be briefly defined as agreeing with that of some of the auriferous regions north of Basic straits. Hills of granite, enclosing vertical bands of slate, a schist, and arenaceous claystone, interlaminated and intersected by quartz yeins, covered by a conglomerate debris of the series. In some parts the formation is capped by a class. FINGAL GOLD FIELD, TASMANIA, -Extracts from the Rev. Mr. Clarke's Mills of granite, enclosing vertical bands of slate, a schist, and arenaceous claystone, interlaminated and intersected by quarts veins, covered by a conglomerate debris of the series. In some parts the formation is capped by calcareous and hornblendic beds, being apparently the outcrop of the carboniferous deposits of this Island. On the South Est and its tributales, the slates and schists exhibit the same character as those of Victoria and New South Wales. The normal strike, or bearing, is meridional, in which case the cleavage and bands of slate are exticut; but they frequently undulate in the line of bearing, and also lean often from the perpendicular, either to the east or to the west. For a long distance on the banks of the South Est, the strike or bearing of the crystalline bands varies between N. 20 to 35 W. The suriferous quarts, like the slate, has the same bearing, and more or less vertical position. In the gully in which the Fingal gold diggers are now working, the rock is so impregnated by silicious matter as to have become a quartsite, and through this h urdender rock quarts vains run in all directions. The softer slates and schists are in accordance with some of the rocks in the gold fields of Batharst—the Varra Varra and Anderson's Creeks, in Victoria. The Fingal ranges may be found of somewhat similar productive power. Should send be the case, these gold fields may apport for a time a limited population. The quarts appears to be saturated with the gold, and requires amalgamation to extract the precious metal."

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Papers to be read on Dec. 3:—"Notices of the Euptions of Mauna Loa, in Hawaii," by Mr. F. A Weld, and by Mosers. Miller and Coan, from the Foreign Office; "Notice of the Earthquake at Bhodes," by Mr. Campbell, from the Foreign Office; "On the Freshwater Formations of the Grecian Archipelago," by Capt. Spratt, R.N., F.G.S.

HULL, Nov. 27.—Our market has considerably improved for railway shares, owin a belief confidently entertained that the Bank of England will very soon move in copposite direction, and reduce the rate of discount. Most of the leading stock to marked higher, and there is a much better feeling generally.—T. W. Flint & Co.

#### PRACTICAL MINING-THE ROTATING BUDDLE.

In the Mining Journal of May 10, we referred to the rotating buddle patented by Mr. D. Zenner, upon which a lengthened discussion had previously been carried on new invention, whatever may be its merits-but little was heard of it until the en of Oct., when we learned that it was at that time working admirably, under the management of a practical English miner in Cumberland; and in our last Journal a rival ore-washer made certain enquiries as to what Zenner's buddle was doing. In answer to these enquiries, Capt. Wm. Jeffrey, of the Driggeth Mines, Caldbeck Fells, has favoured us with a communication, in which he says:

answer to tesse enquires, Capt. with Jerrey, of the Driggeth Alines, Caidbeck Fells, has favoured us with a communication, in which he says:—

"Although I did not furnish you with the information which you published on Oct. 25, the buddle in question had been at work here a fortnight before that date, and would have been long before, had not my time been taken up at other mines, so that I could not give it the attention required. The rotating buddle is intended chiefly for alimes, and for that kind of ore I consider it the best machine I over saw. I have tried over it some of the most corrupted stuff that probably could be; the lead ore it contained was not more than 4 per cent., while there was at least 50 per cent. of the sulphate of sulphate of barytes. Nothing could be worse to separate ore from. The buddle did its work well, and not less than 60 per cent. of ore was obtained in the ore-box, while the waste went away almost clear of discernable ore. The stuff we tried, and are at pressent working with the buddle, had been thrown saide from time to time. We could no nothing with it with the machinery we have for sline-washing, and I think we have some as good alime-washing apparatus as I have seen in the North; in fact, we use the same kind of machinery as that employed in Cornwall for tin-dressing—trunks and the old hand-frame, &. I may say everything buddle the process is slow. I am now using both, and I think the buddle is equal to ten frames. I would advie Mr. Zenner to get the buddle introduced into Cornwall. I am fally persuaded if he is reasonable with his patent right it will become generally in use, and be found the best tin-washing apparatus in the county."

Such being the opinion of a practical English miner, there must at least be some energy in the invention, and therefore, it is worthy of an imparial trie.

#### MINING NOTABILIA.

#### [EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

HIGH DUES A UNECK TO MINING ENTERPRISE.—The Machynlleth Park Mine venture has been brought to a stand, in a very unexpected manner. Up to this time the venture has been carried on in reliance upon a letter of license, and promise of a "take-note" and lease, but no royalty was named, the venturers presuming that it would be reasonable and outomary. Sir Watkin Wynn's agent has now demanded 1-10th, and the company, rather than submit to what they consider an extortion, have abandoned the work. At present no compensation is offered, and the request to refer to arbitration is not admitted by Sir Watkin, involving a question of of total loss or lawsuit. Five new mines under Sir Watkin are 1-16th, being the only precedent the parties looked to. The compliment paid Sir Watkin's liberality and good sense in a late Number of the Journal was premature, and it is not likely when this case goes forth to the world that any further discoveries will be made on the Wynn estates. HIGH DUES A CHECK TO MINING ENTERPRISE.—The Machynlleth Park

WHEAL CLINTON.—This promising mine is making satisfactory progress. The engine-shaft is sinking in favourable ground, about 4 fms. below the 20 The dressing.-fl.ors will be commenced as soon as the balance-bob and other surface works in progress are completed, and the back of the 20 will be stoped for lead ore, some of it being very rich in stiver, assays having yielded as much as 95 ozs. of silver to the ton of lead.

works in progress are completed, and the back of the 20 will be stoped for lead ore, some of it being very rich in silver, assays having yielded as much as 35 ozs. of silver to the ton of lead.

MARAZION DISTRICT.—WHEAL ANNA (late St. Hilary Wheal Friendship). The water has been drained from the old mine. The bottom level is the 70. Large quantities of tin and copper were raised from this mine, and no doubt they have a good piece of ground east from the present mine, to join the boundary of the sett.—Wheal TARYEVAN sett contains a great many lodes, from which large quantities of tin have been raised. Their copper lode is the 00-wen Vean, Treguttha Downs, East Rodney, and Marazion Mines, from which so much mineral has been raised, and promises in Trevelyan, with a little further outlay to reward the proprietors in the same way.—Hallamannine and promises doing better as soon as they get down the water from the North Mine.—Milledox. is making pretty good returns, and promises doing better as soon as they get deeper and extend their levels into western ground.—"AT. Aunya Ann Gaylla's doing much better than for some months past, in consequence of having met with some iin in the north part of the sett.—Gerex-Berry Moor Tin Mines, morth of St. Aubyn and Grylla, and east of Wheal Grylls, is turning out a prize.—Wheal Grylls is on the same lode as the latter mine, and looks very promising to do something at a deeper level.—Wheal Gravlla is not he south look, and begin to raise mineral.—At Wheal Charlotty the prospects have greatly improved, in consequence of having mode with make good returns, and leave a profit as soon as they drain the water from the south lode, and begin to raise mineral.—At Wheal Charlotty the prospects have greatly improved, in consequence of having discovered the north lode in the eastern part of the mine; the north and south lodes formed a junction, and it was considered by the gent that they had gone on together, but in driving a cross-out proved to the contrary; they out a bunch of ore. The lod

Wheat Guskus.—Better prospects are now appearing. The 40 still holds good, opening out fair tribute ground. On reaching the lode in the 60, on Guskus loie, important results are anticipated, as the late agent left the richest portion of it standing to the south. A cross-cut is being pushed forward with all possible dispatch to intersect this portion of the lode. The new copper lode is also being driven upon; judging from present appearances good returns of copper ore are expected. If the mine progresses as it has done lately it will not only pay cost but leave a profit.

of it standing to the south. A cross-cut is being pushed forward with all possible dispatch to intersect this portion of the lode. The new copper lode is also being driven upon; judging from present appearances good returns of copper or are expected. If the mine progresses as it has done lately it will not only pay cost but leave a profit.

THE GREAT WHEAL BUSY MINE.—The striking progress of this concern shows how much may be effected, in a comparatively limited time, by an able and energetic local manager, backed by an afficience of funds, and stimulated by a zealous and active committee. But a few months ago, Capt. Pascoe commenced operations at the mine. In this interval, they had cleared adits on the lodes and across the country upwards of 3 miles in length, and this at a cost of not over 2000%, though it was confidently predicted this work would entail an outlay of 20,000%. They have cleared and well secured more than 11,000 fathoms of shafts, and have made 4 miles of surface drains, to lead off the water; Capt. Pascoe wisely considering this course to be preferable to allowing the water to inflitrate into the mine again, to be raised by the pumping-engine. It is now a matter of certainty that, within three months, they will have completed clearing the adits throughout the sett; this, also, was pronunced an impossibility. Everything, in fact, has hitherto, in the event, verified the calculations of Capt. Pascoe and the committee, and proved the fallacy of the assertions rashly ventured against the practicability of re-opening this once wast and prosperous concern. As regards the machinery, they have ersected, or have in course of erection,—One 20-inneh winding steam-engine, with captan attached; one 32-inneh standing engine, with crusher attached; or expending engine, with four the surface of the mine and this produce will return 25 per cent. on the capital expended in ersecting the mine. The surface of the mine was the course of the mine was accordance of the month, and the engineers who have supplied and

NIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.-I am infort ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—I am informed that the operations of this company, in Brown's Valley, have been suspended for some months, and probably they will not be resumed, in consequence of the directors having disregarded the representations of Sir Henry Huntley, when he visited England in 1854, respecting the proposals for the purchase of nearly all the quartz claims in Brown's Valley, which 3600, would then have bought. The Anglo-Californian Company's works are extremely complete: with 16 stamps they have reduced 26 tons per diem regularly while in operation, and the cost of putting them up has not exceeded one-third of the money expended by any other English company that has worked in California. All this is now useless, as within the last year two more mills have been working the lodes which the Anglo-Californian Company were offered. The quartz is paying from \$18\$ to \$21\$ the ton, and is worth \$18\$ 35\$ c. the oz. In 10 days one of these mills, with only say stamps, padd into a Maryaville bank \$2417\$; these mills have in Brown's Valley one of the best locations in California.—A Bharakrolder.

A Bill in Chancery having been filed for windings, up the affairs of the

A Bill in Chancery having been filed for winding up the affairs of the Trenow Consols in that court, a special general meeting has been convened to be held at Fenzance, to take into consideration the best course to be adopted by the adventupers other than the petitioners.

IRON OR WOODEN WHEELS.—On Wednesday, some interesting experiments, in order to test the efficiency of iron wheels for gun carriages, took place in Woolwich Dockyard, in the presence of Capt. Boxer, R.A., and a committee of officers. During active service, much inconvenience has resulted from the breaking down of gun-carriages: it was, therefore, thought that wheels made of from would be more efficient. Two gun-carriages were fitted with them, and mounted with an ordinary 65-cwt, gun. Various evolutions were performed, both at slow pace and gallop, when it was found that the wheels soon got out of order—in fact, so much as to impede the progress of the carriage; and, consequently, the proposed introduction of them will not take place at present, they being considered an entire failure.

From Watson and Cuell's "Mining Circular" we extract the following

From Watson and Cuell's "Mining Circular" we extract the following:
The DEVONSHIRE GREAT CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES (near Taylotock) have paid dividends to the sharcholders since 1845, amounting to 523, 3841., or 516, per share, upon a paid-up capital of 11. per share. The company is registered under the Joint-Stock Act, and managed in London. The shares are 1024 in number, present price, 4101.; present rate of dividends, 121. per share bi-monthly, or rather our 70,0001. a year.
WHEAL BULLER COPPER is comparatively a young mine, and has divided profits since 1849, to the end of September, 1856, amounting to 212,8001., or 8311. 53. per share upon a paid-up capital of 51, per share. The mine is conducted on the Cost-book Principle, and profits dividends, 81, per share every two months.
WHEAL BASSET COPPER has divided profits up to end of September this year, commencing from 1835, of 212,4801., or 4151, per share, upon a paid-up capital of 51. 52. per share, on the Cost-book System, and profits divided every two months. Shares, 512 in number; price, 2631.; present rate of dividends, 81. per share bi-monthly, or 481. per share bi-mon

which were eagerly caught up at per 4l. and 8l. coch, and soon after the mine on rich, and, as will be seen, stands at a market value of more than 180,000.

The Joint-Stock Act and the "Cost-Book System."—In continuing our remarks of last week, we would state, that in the formation of a mining company on the Cost-book Principle, as eat of rules and regulations are agreed to for the government of the general body, and are subscribed by all the shareholders. Thus are generally of a very simple character, and refer principally to the management of the financial department, and the mode of making and enforcing calls. One rule boxever, is important, as being what may be termed the "safety valve" of the wick system, and is to the effect, that any shareholder shall be at liberty, at any time what year, to reliquish, by a written notice to the secretary or to the committee, his interest in the mine, by paying up his proportion of the debts to the date of his relinquishment is recorded in the cost-book, the name of the party making its erased from the list of sharcholders, and he is no longer liable for any debts of its company. In mines under Cornish management, a party relinquishing his shars, claims his proportion of the velue of machinery and plant, which is paid to him shout two years; but in mines managed in London, this is not allowed, and they who relinquish, and consequently throw a heavier burden upon the sharebolders we remain, are not allowed any proportion of the metacrials. The transfer of shares in cost-book mine is by a simple letter to the purser or secretary of a company (generally printed), requesting him to register in the cost-book so many shares from the name of the buyer; who "accepts" such shares subject to the rais and conditions of the company. This transfer is duly registered, entered to the cred of the buyer in the share ledger, and a certificate to that effect sent to him with copy, in most cases, of the rules and regulations printed on the back.

Mesers. Powell and Cooke have forwarded us the following re-

upon the business of the week:—

The market has assumed a more healthy tone than for many weeks part and a fair amount of business has been done, more particularly in the following mines:—South Carn Brea, Rosewarne and Herland, Wheal Grenville, Alfred Consia Great Wheal Mary Ained, Lady Bertha, North Frances, Drake Waile, Wheal Treeths wheal Mary Aine, Valie of Towy, Sortridge Consis, Ding Dong, East Alfred Consis and Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes).

SOUTH CARN BRRA.—The late improvement in this mine is of such character as to induce large purchases of the shares by parties who are well acquainte with their intrinsic value as a speculation. A further advance of 21, per share is taken place.

ROSEWARNE AND HERLAND.—From the repeated orders we have

with their intrinsic value as a speculation. A further advance of 21, per share is taken place.

ROSEWARNE AND HERLAND,—From the repeated orders we have hid from the locality of this mine, we presume that the late improvement continues, at advance of above 100 per cent, has taken place in the price of the shares within the pat fortnight—present price, 41, to 41, 10s.

WHEAL GRRNVILLES have advanced 10s, per share since our last, owing to a reported indeprenent in the mine. We would here remark that the discovery of ore in a lode in this rich mining district, although not at first of a large quantity, yet is sufficient to induce speculative purchases—present price, 32s. 6d. to 35s.

ALPRED CONSOLS still maintains its character as one of the leading is vestments. In anticipation of the next dividend, which will be (as we are informed 8st., together with the present good prospects of the mine, the shares have been good demand at 16t. 10s. to 17t.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—We are pleased to state that the remark we made in our last, relative to the improvement in the 16s fm. level, has been more that confirmed by the agents in their last report. The lode as far as then seen by the for 31g ft. wide, was worth from 60t. to 70t. per fm., with overy prospect of it is coming more valuable when the lode is cut through. During the former working we are informed, at one period the shoot of ore on the same lode was 30 ft. wide, as of immense value. The present shoot of ore on the same lode was 30 ft. wide, as of immense value. The present shoot of ore in this level has been driven through should be a provided the price of the shares is 10t. 5s. to 10t. 15t., being only about coat a peculiar and provided the shoot of the same lode was 30 ft. wide, as of immense value. The present shoot of ore in this level has been driven through but a provided the shoot of ore in this level has been driven through sevential and the state of interesting the same lode was 30 ft. wide, as of immense value. The present of the forest and the former w

present high price of tin, together with the improving prospects of this property, do not hesitate to recommend it to favourable notice. The shares are cheap at a present price, 35s.

WHEAL TREWETHA, situated in one of the best districts in Englad producing silver-lead of a rich quality, and under able and judicious management paying good divideads on the present price (3t. 10s. to 3t. 15s.), makes it a favours with parties who are acquainted with its real merits.

WHEAL MARY ANN still maintains the late advance in price. The share are in good demand at 41t. 10s. to 43t. We pointed out in our remarks of Nov. 1this mine was paying about 20 per cent. on the price of the shares.

VALE OF Town is steadily improving, and we hope ere long to see dividends resumed. The improvement in the 40, at Bonville's shaft, is considered of important character. Shares have been in good demand at 14s. to 15s.

SORTHOGO CONSOLS.—The report to-day is of a favourable character. It the absence of business, however, the shares have receded to 2t. 10s. to 2t. 12s. 6d.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—We have much pleasure in witnessing is progress of this mine. The shareholders are now about to be rewarded for the paties and perseverance with which they have prosecuted their operations. The first dividend will be made at the adjourand meeting, to be held in Dec. next.

CALSTOCK CONSOLS is deserving of favourable notice. A call of 7s. 6p per share has just been made, which will place the company in a good financial position. Present price, 55s. to 60s.

PORKELIS UNITED.—The south lode has been cut from Parry's shall it would be premature to say much about it at present, until it has been drives east and west; as far as seen, however, the tin is of rich quality, and will, not the divided of the important branch of home industry will co-operate in placing sing property on its proper footing with the public generally. Partaking of spessite the better appreciation of mining property as a means of investment by the public of hances of success if pro

Mr. John Batters has furnished the following remarks on the Com-ercial and Mining business of the week, ending Friday night:—

mercial and Mining business of the week, ending Friday night:—
The Money Market has assumed at last the appearance of approaching ease, the ratio Lombard-street being considerably under the Bank minimum. The position of a Bank of England and the Bank of France have both improved, and as a consequent in Lombard-street being considerably under the base infinitum. The positions the public are eager investors, and securities generally have had a considerable vance, and closed to hight at the highest point of the week, with a strong upwell the public and closed to hight at the highest point of the week, with a strong upwell the public retain as much availables in hand as possible, the natural consequence is that the first prospect of a return settled state of things is that money withdrawn from ordinary ebannels must at seek investment. The Revenue Returns just published exhibit another proof of thorough soundness of our commercial and social progress, and we would urge on vestors the desirableness of not allowing the present opportunity to pass by. Conselected at 94 7.16ths to 94 9.16ths for December 4, and for January 954 to 91½. I foreign stocks, the leading feature has been a marked rise in Turkish 6 per Cent. May the rise has been equal to 1½ per cent.; New Turks, 102 to 102½; Old dis 95½ to 95½.

Kailway shares have participated in the general improvement, and from the earlient returns of the leading lines, we may look for good dividends at the next be yearly meetings, and in the meantime higher prices:—Birmingham, 106½ to 106½ (freat Western, 70 to 10½; South-Western, 53½ to 53½; Midland, 54½ to 81½. Leeds, 97% to 97½; Caledonian, 29½ to 29½; Dover, 23% to 29½; York and No Midland, 30½ to 30½; Southern of France, 38½ to 33½; Lyone, 53½ to 53½. Banks and Miscellaneous shares have also improved. Omnibus shares have also improved. The shalt shalt week, and was not made to 1½, 1½ dis.; Banks of Cuba, 2½ to 2½.

Foreign Mine shares are dull, and nearly neglected:—United Mexican, 3½ to 3½; South and shalt an upward tendency. With an easier money market we should see a great adversion present prices, public attention being more directed towards this class

report fro shaft is all is fin. leve the 18 for quartz, we lode in til and a litt of Taylor the back lade in at in stopes wide, wo the easte copper or composer lode at P and flook Antonio's building we shail adt, driv From

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CANADA 12 fms. 3 per fm. kindly, y named w named wis 31 fms worth 1 10 fms. 2 fms. m low the under the spar, qui winze is winze is worth at level, 14 lode is v ore per f We calc commun eommun winses, shaft is a The sum very pro Mancher in order

The of the Poshaft, th 75, west The 65, prior to The 30 h tons of l and the and the is snape in the cr 3 ft. 5 ir is worth proved; winze. is under which p In the 6 cent 1 14

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#### FOREIGN MINES.

The Lusitanian Mining Company (limited) have received the following sport from Capt, T. Chegwin, dated Nov. 17:—Palmal: The ground at Taylor's engine-saft is still of the same nature as it has been for some time past. The ground in the life life in the consecut, driving south towards the Mill lode, is just as usual; the lode in lie 18 fm. level, driving east of Taylor's engine-shaft, is 3 ft. wide, composed of handless, the small branch of copper ore on the north wall, worth \$ ton per fm.; the

of a place they considered so profits of individual success, to attract a population; but so far as Louise tiplying reports of individual success, to attract a population; but so far as Louise tiplying reports of miditividual success, to attract a population; but so far as Louise tiplying reports of individual success, to attract a population; but so far as Louise Creek is concerned I fully expect that in another month or the general result of operations at Louise Creek for the month of June, showing a loss of 2211. St. 4d., half of which will be refunded by the Great Nugget Company. I acknowledge receipt of despatches to May 5; also reports of the general meeting. In several previous communications I have distinctly expressed my opinion that an establishment for the purchase and reduction of ores would answer well in Victoria. It is quite true that many auch congrets an expense, and many most unfavourable situated. I have also stated that had I been in possession of sufficient funds I would have erected the engine at Sandhurst I been in possession of sufficient funds I would have erected the engine at Sandhurst I been in possession of sufficient funds I would have erected the engine at Sandhurst I been in possession of the fact that itrequired some management to meet will have long since been aware of the fact that itrequired some management to meet will have long since been aware of the fact that itrequired some management to meet will have long since been aware of the fact that itrequired some management to meet will have long since been aware of the fact that itrequired some management to meet will have long since been aware of the fact that itrequired some management to meet will have long since been aware of the fact that itrequired some management to meet will have long since been aware of the fact that itrequired some management to meet will have long since been aware of the fact that itrequired some management to meet will have long since been aware of the fact that itrequired some management to meet w

number of miles in use, Dec. 31, 1855
increase for eight years
ditto last five years
age number of miles in use for five years, ending Dec. 31, 1854
required in laying 13,600 miles, at 90 tons per mile, 1,224,00
hich, at 8 per cent. average annual wear, gives iron required or last five years for renewal of tract or last five years for renewal of tract ive years for new track, 1963 miles, at tion of railroad iron for five years. if or five years, ending June 30, 1855. duction of rails made in the United Si duction of rails made in the United Si

ceased mini and the wounders five weeks. The Bench accordingly directed their circle to convey to Sir George Grey their opinion that the penalty should be divided among the family of the deceased.

of the deceased.

A DIRECTOR—SINGULAR COMMERCIAL FAILING.—It is a strange failing, and one I cannot account for in the English character (says a high authority in the City), but a man of honour, of unblemished integrity, no somer becomes a director of a public company, than frequently he seems to lose all his private honesty. An honourable man does things as a director which he would scorn to do in his private espacity as banker or tallowchandler. There must be some obliquity in the commercial vision; for I have noticed that a man's eyes will see the smallest speck of disbonesty quite quick enough in his own counting-house, but that when he is seated in the beard-room of a committee, he quietty winks at things ten thousand times worse!—Person.

Four volumes of the Transactions of the North of England Institute of Mining Englanders are now published, and contain a large number of highly valuable Papers by eminent scientific men. The volumes may be had, together or separate, at the Mining Journal office, price 21s. per volume; or by order of any bookseller.

rong upwa heb beginn availables for a return as must agr proof of ald urge on by. Come (to 91%. 1 per Cent., 4 ; Old discount the ext had beginned to 18%. 1 to 31%. 2 have also a character by count, 5 to 18% on the count, 5 to 18% on the count and Nor 18 to 9 11-1 to 53%.

nn, 3% to48 Cobre, 55% eek, and w great adva as of secur

ABBEY CONSOLS.—Edward Williams: The eastern level is looking well, yielding 12 cwts. of ore per fm. The eastern level, in the back of the western level, is looking better, and worth 3 cwts. of ore per fm. The western level is poor. The stopes in the back of the same are looking well, and will yield 15 cwts, per fm. Thee at the bottom of the 14 are worth 9 cwts, per fm. The men are getting on well with clearing the old mine. There is a level going cast and west of the shaft we have suak; the western level is clear, and the end is about 2 fms. west of our shaft, but the eastern level is full of stuff, and we have cleared about 6 ft. of the same, and there is a shaft going down below the level, which is full of stuff. We are going on well with the dressing, and the crusher is working admirably, and will clear the old piles in a few days.

in a few days.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—M. White, Nov. 24: Field's engine-shaft men will get the skip to draw from the 150 by Wednesday next. The lode in the rise over the 140, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore 357, per fm. The north lode in the 100, east of Davey's engine-shaft, is just as reported last week; worth for copper ore 301, per fm. No change to notice in the south lode at this level since the last report. The north lode in the 90, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore 701, per fm. This lote in this level west of No. 1 winze, is worth for copper ore 601, per fm. The men in the 90, east of No. 1 winze, have been driving on the north part of the lode for the past week, this is worth for copper ore 801, per fm.; they will now commence to take down the south part, which we expect is worth for copper ore from 401, to 601, per fm. All the other parts of the mine are just as for some time past.

BEDPORD CONSOLS.—J. Hodge, Nov. 27: We have driven the shallow aditend

All the other parts of the mine are just as for some time past,

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Hodge, Nov. 27: We have driven the shallow aditend
east 8 fms. I ft. The lode in the last 4 ft. has changed for the better; it is now 2 ft.

wide, and very much of the same character as a month since—mundic and copper
ore; there is more water coming out of the lode than I have before seen; this indicates a large lode abead. I hope in my next to report such to be the case. In the
30 fm. level, 4ft. west of end, we have commenced a new cross-cut south, by three men
and three boys, for the purpose of cutting the main lode. I cannot say how far we
shall have drive, but hope soon to have the particulars of the recent dailing, when I
will send you the information. You will also have the plan by that time, which will
they you every particular as recards the working. It would not be with definite. and three boys, for the purpose of culting the main rode. I cannot say now lat we shall have dorive, but hope soon to have the particulars of the recent disling, when I will send you the information. You will also have the plan by that time, which will show you every particular as regards the workings. It would not be wise to drive the old cross-cut alluded to, as this is 26 fms. 4 ft. to the west of Sim's shaft, and has not been extended south far enough to intersect the lode that this shaft was sunk on; therefore, if we drive that cross-cut we shall be losing time, and a great depth in rise of hill. The new cross-cut will be about 20 to 30 fms. deep. It would not be wise to go nearer the end, the air being rather dead, and the men would be working too close to each other.

BOLENOWE.—W. Roberts, Nov. 25: The levels are progressing favourably, but without any material alteration since last reported on.

BRONFIGYD.—J. Jones, Nov. 24: The ore in the adit west has been poor, but is now better again; in fact, better than ever on the north side. I have set two men to eross-cut north, to open ground for stoping both lodes, and they have a good string of ore in the forebreat. The tributers are in good spirits, as I can see they will do well with their bargain. I hope to be able to finish crushing the first lot of tributers' ore to-morrow.

ore to-morrow.

BRYNTAIL.—J. Roach, Nov. 27: The new lode in the 10 east has improved in appearance since last reported on; I am daily expecting to meet with ore. The 20 is still in hard grit stone, in which there are two branches of solid ore, each about 1 in. wide. The shallow level is now driven 16 ims. west of the rise, at this point the lode is small. I have now removed the men to sink under the level where the lode is 2 ft. wide, dipping south about 1 is ft. per fm., whether it will continue in that direction further development will only show; at this time it is producing magnificent stones of ore, worth 104, per fm. I shall be able to say more on this point a week hence. I have set a man to drive on this lode from No. 1 shaft; this will meet the level driven west from the rise, at present it is producing or enough to pay for driving, or upwards. The stopes in back of the 20 are still yielding their usual quantity of ore. The dressing department is going on as fast as possible; I shall have 13 tons of ore delivered at Newtown this week.

BUCKLAND CONSOLS.—J. Carpenter, No. 27: We have resumed sinking the

Genvered at Newtown this week.

BUCKLAND CONSOLS.—J. Carpenter, No. 27: We have resumed sinking the shaft on the north lode, which is 2 ft. wide, of a very promising character, principally gossan and quartz, spotted with copper ore and mundie; price for sinking and keeping the water, 31, spotted with copper ore and mundie; price for sinking and keeping the water, 31, spotted with copper ore and mundie; in time of the principal state of the spotter of the proper of the prope

BUTTERDON.—J. Prince, Nov. 21: The engine-shaft is sunk 7 fms. 3 ft. below the 43 fm. level, the ground in which is gradually improving; but the lode has made a warp, and it is, consequently, standing on one side of the shaft, where it will probably remain until we reach the next level, when it will be stoped down with greater expedition, and at a less expense, than at present.

CCH CONSOLS.—R. Narthey: The lode in the 50 is still improving, and is orth 10 owts. per fm.; the ground is harder for progress. There is no change ret in any other part of the mine, except in No. 4 stope which is not looking to well. We are drawing day and night, and preparing for another sampling

s fast as possible.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, Mov. 25: The 33 west, on the caunter, roduces good stones of ore. In the 20 west, on ditto, the lode continues 1 ft. wide, roducing 1 ton of ore per fm. Other bargains are progressing favourably.

CARVANNALL.—Wm. Roberts, Nov. 23: In the 56 west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, rorth 151, per fm.; the last 2 fms. driven have produced from 7 to 8 tons of ore. The ther bargains are much the same as last reported. We expect to sample, to-morrow, rom 60 to 70 tons of ore.

from 60 to 70 tons of ore.

CARVATH UNITED.—J. Webb, Nov. 25: We have completed putting in ponthouse, &c., in the 30, and commenced sinking the engine-shaft; we shall hasten down to the 40 asquick has possible. Judging from the length of tin ground gone over in the 20, we have every reason to expect good prospects in deeper levels; the length of tin ground passed through in the 30 is nearly 30 from, much longer than in the levels above, but the lode has not been so rich as when it was first intersected in the 20 near the engine-shaft. The 30 ends, both east and west, are still opening out in ground; these levels must go on to some good extent, which is full 30 fms, below surface, and is a good secculative depth for opening out liberally on such a large mineralised lode. The lode in the 20 end is large, with a little tin, but we prefer extending the 30 for the present, as named above. We are extending the 10 east on the south part of the lode, which appears to be diverging from the north part; in this end we have good stones of copper ore. I anticipate something good by extending here, as the ancients have had some workings to the head of this diving; and, about that point, this lode will be intersected by another lode, which also intersected the lodes in the old caper mine, where the large quantities of ore were formerly got. The mainierly is in good order, and the operations generally going on satisfactorily.

CATHERINE AND IANE—J. Trewels: I the lode in the deep adit end is looking better than when last reported, the strata being more congenial for lead, and I have to-day broken some good stones of lead ore. There is a branch going off in the footwall, and I am of opinion that it is the cross-branch. The stopes north-west of No. 1 winze will produce at present 7 cwts. of lead per fathom, and the stopes south-east of ditto 22 évits, per fm. Our dressing is proceeding very satisfactorily, and we hope to have a parcel ready for sale shortly. The ironstone lode is looking very well. We have about 90 tons more rea CARVATH UNITED.-J. Webb, Nov. 25: We have completed putting in mass. &c. in the 30, and commenced sinking the engine-shaft; we shall hasten

mave about 50 tons more ready for removal when the weather permits.

CLARA.—S. Trevethan, Nov. 27: The lode in the stope, cast of the rise, is 5 ft. wide, and, although of a very promising appearance, with several small branches of lead ore, set not so rich as a fortnight back, in consequence of our coming in contact with a cross-course which will disorder it for a little time, but this we expect to get through very shortly.

wery shortly.

COLLACOMBE.—S. Mitchell, Nov. 23: During the last week the 62 has been driven west 6 ft., the lode is composed of quartz, prian, and increased quantities of rich copper are. Courtenay's stope in the back of the 62 is still worth about 231, per fm.: Hanksday's stope in the back of the 50 is worth 251, per fm.: Lang's stope in the back of the 50 is worth about 301, per fm.

There is no alteration to notice in any other control of the 50 is worth about 301, per fm.

nack of the 50 is worth about 301, per fm. There is no alteration to notice in any other part of this mine.

COLLEGE MINES (ARMAH).—Capt. Tucker. Nov. 22: The lode in the 10 south is now worth 51, per fm., and is improving. We have touched the east wall of the lode in the cross-cut, and find spots of lead; we have no doubt that, when we get in the lode is few feet, we shall have lead in this level. The pitch and all other parts of the mine are just as least reported. We shall commence to sink the shalt next week, and hope soon to get under the course of lead.

CUBERT UNITED.—T. Richards, Nov. 22: Trebellan engine-shaft is down 2 fms. 1ft. a in. below the 76 fm. level, the lode in which is not so productive as it was; it is yielding now about 4 ewis. of ore per fm.; it is not, however, improvable, from the shangeableness of its character, but that it will shortly improve. The 76 is extended south from the samp winze 5 fms. 5 ft. 3 in.; the ground is improving in this end; the character of the lode is changing for the better also. The 76 is extended north from Trebellan engine-shaft if fms. 2 ft. 7 in.; the lode in this end continues to produce occasional rich stones of ore, but mot enough to set value on. The 86 is extended south from Towasy's shaft 15 fms. 2 ft. 9 in.; the lode in this driving has been of an exceedingly promising character, worth in places from 2 to 5 awis, of ore per fm. The lode in this end is for the present disordered by a small slide; on getting southward, beyond the influence of it, there is every probability of an improvement. The stopes in the back of the 76, south from Trebellan engine-shaft, continue to yield good returns, and will produce from 1 to 15 ewis, of ore per fm. No. 1 stope, in the back of the 80, will produce bove 15 cwts, of ore per fm. 7, so 1, stope, in the back of the 70, will produce bow 15 cwts, of ore per fm. 7, so 1, stope, in the back of the 70, will produce from 14 to 15 cwts, of ore per fm. You is the produce from 15 cwts, of ore per fm. You is special to the st

pood returns, and will produce from 14 to 15 cwts, of ore per fin. No. 1 stope, in the bask of ditto, I cwts, of ore per fin.

DAIE LEAD MINE (Wanatow).—R. Niness, Nov. 19: Since my last report (June 6), we have been busily engaged in works necessary for developing the Pipe win and Rake veins below the 36. We have such a byte winze I fin. on the course of the Pipe vein, and at that point have driven 1 fm. north of it, and 3 fms. south, through a splendid course of ore. The portion of the vein we are now working on is about 3 ft. wide, and is worth at least 30!, per fm. This improvement is no doubt ensued by the intersection of No. 3 Rake vein with the Pipe, as referred to in my former report, and as we are working only a portion of the vein, we are leaving ore on both sides, consequently I cannot form any idea of its full size or value. We have not yet commenced soping the basks above the 33, neither can we do so to advantage until we extend our hottoms levels. We are now about to drive a level southward, on the source of our hottoms levels. We are now woll remember, to work blow the 28; during the working of this, a very great improvement took place, and although being most awkwardly situated for working, as you will remember, to work the low the 28; during the working of this, a very great improvement took place, and although being most awkwardly situated for working, there being so much water to contend with, five min it wo months took therefrom nearly 15 tons of lead or worth 111. 13s, per ton. The lode is now 1 ft. wide, from 6 to 10 in, of whi it is solid lead, as far as the ground is produced, and when the 35 is communicated with the bottom of the tribute pitch, excellent stopes of ore will at once be India open, and when accomplished will very considerably add to our returns. I am glad to say there is every prospect of a long continuance of the productiveness of this wate. We have altered to our pitwork in the singline-shaft by substituting a planger for our fires bather-life. We have altered in our bot

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—J. Lord, Nov. 27: The 4d cross-cut south measured less instruday 5 mm. I ft...-re-set at 3:, 10s. per fm., for 5 fms.; north it measured

7 fms. 0 ft. 9 in.—taken again at 40s, per fm., 4 fms. stent. The water increased so much on Monday last, that the wheel could not keep it, and we were obliged to put the engine to work. It is working splendidly, and the pitwork and all connected is

7 fms. 9 ft. 9 in.

which Monday last, that the wheel could now account much on Monday last, that the wheel could now account the engine to work. It is working splendidly, and the pitwork and all connected in good order.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—W. Neill, Nov. 27: The character of the lode in the 44, driving west, is daily improving, with spots of copper ore and mundic, with a great increase of water, just the same as in the level above before discovering the core ground. In the 22, driving west, a more promising lode I have not seen in the mine; in the present end it is 2 ft. wide, producing 1/5 ton of ore per fm., and promising further improvement; the stope in the botte of this level is producing fully 1 ton of ore per fm.; in the same level, driving east, the lode is 1 ft. wide, with a small leader of good ore on the south part 3 in. wide—a very promising lode. The stope in the bottom of the 20 fm. level is producing some good work. We are getting on with our dressing as fast as possible for another good parcel of ore. All other work is progressing satisfactorily.

EAGLEBROOK.—H. Tyack, Nov. 22: The 20, east of engine-shaft, is extended to the control of the 2 ft. wide, composed of clay-slate and white

with our dressing as fast as possible for another good parcel of ore. All other work is progressing satisfactorily.

EAGLEBROOK.—H. Tyack, Nov. 22: The 20, east of engine-shaft, is extended 2 fms. 3 ft.; the lode-in the end is about 2 ft wide, composed of clay-state and white soft spar, with spots of copper, we have yet about 4 fms. to drive, to reach the ore; ground seen in the level above. In the 20, west of engine-shaft, we have now a very kindly lode, being from 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed of clay-siate, carbonate of lime, and soft spar, with spots of lead and blende, we hope soon to be in good ore in this level. In the back of the 10, about 6 fms. eart of the engine-shaft, we are now stoping east from the rise; the lode in this place is 6 ft. wide, and orey throughout, producing about 15 cuts, per fm. Nothing has been done in stoping in No. 1 stope, in the back of the adit level, east of the engine-shaft, for the past week, in consequence of the wheelers being engaged in clearing out the orey stuff from the stope. The mon are now engaged in stoping in the back of the 10, west of the winze; the lode in this place is about 3 ft. wide, with a bunch of lead producing about 15 cuts. per fm. In No. 2 stope, in the back of the adit level, from 20 to 25 fms. east of the engine-shaft, the lode is from 10 to 12 ft. wide, in places producing about 15 cuts. of lead ore per cubic fm. We have yet a great quantity of orey ground to take away in this place. I am glad to say that the weather countinues favourably for dressing the oree, we have a good supply of water, and we are going on with all the surface operations with all possible speed. We sold, on Nov. 18, to Messra. Sims, Willyams, and Co., 20 tons of lead ore, at 121. los, per ton; and on Nov. 20, 12 tons of copper ore, at 5t. 2a. per ton.

EAST FOUTEY CONSOLS.—T. Daic: The sumpmen are now engaged in eatting eletern-plat, driving and dividing shaft, and putting in footway, after which they will commence to sink the shaft again. The cross-cut, driving to cut the west

is consuming about 5 ewts. of coal in the 24 hours.

EAST SORTRIDGE.—A. Down, Nov. 27: During the past week we have sunk 1 fm. at the engine-shaft, the lode in which still continues its very promising character; I may say, it is altogether looking very well indeed.

EAST WHEAL ROBERT.—T. Colliam: We are getting on steadily with the western winzs, and carrying on a fine level, which will come in, at a good depth, into the heart of the sett. From a rough calculation, I considered we should have to drive the eastern adit about 70 fathoms, to ent the North Wheal Robert main lode, seen on the hill before us, but it may be something more. We are now in between the 53 and the 60; the ground is at present pretty favourable, and we shall continue to prosecute our work with vigour, and use our endeavours to cut the lode by Christmas.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL—J. Goldsworthy, Nov. 25: There is no change in the

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL,—J. Goldsworthy, Nov. 25: There is no change in the 5 fm, level since last reported. We have commenced driving the cross-cut to the 55,

65 fm. level since last reported. We have commenced driving the cross-out to the 55, and the costean.
GAWTON.—J. Hambly, J. Tretheway, Nov. 26: The 24 and 35 are much as reported hast week. The 36 cross-out south is still driving in favourable ground. The cast stopes, in back of the 36, are just as last reported. The west stopes, at the new winze, have a little improved. In the stopes in back of the 25 there is etill a large crey lode. The lode at the shaft is 57t, wide, with spots of copper ore throughout, but nothing yet to save, but looking very kindly to make ore in sinking. We have now just got into a good course of working, and shall branches of state we hope.
GOGINAN.—Nov. 18: The lode in the 60, east of the Bryn-prica shaft, is 5th, wide, composed of spar, blende, and clay-site, with small branches of lead ore, and of a very promising character, and letting out a great quantity of water; judging from the present appearance of the lode at this point I think we shall not have to drive far before we get into some pretty good ore ground; this end has been pushed on with all speed by six men: the cross-cut wouth in this level, about 40 fms. west; we have not seen anything like a lode as yet, the ground at this point i branches and contained the same anything like a lode as yet, the ground at this point is lose to six men, at 64, 15s. per fm; the cross-cut wouthing on the lode is yet, as the six men, at 64, 15s. per fm; the cross-cut will have to be driven about 10 or 18 fms. before we can expect to intersect the north lode. The tribute pitches in back of the 60, west of the Bryn-prica shaft, is now as the same, at 64, 15s. per fm; this cross-cut will have to be driven about 50 or 18 fms. before we can expect to intersect the north lode. The tribute pitches in back of the 60, west of the Bryn-prica shaft, which we have seen there as yet; the men will now turn about and drive asout part of the lode there are several good strings of ore, and looking more promising than anything which we have seen there as ye than anything which we have seen there as yet; the men will now turn about and drive eaguvard on its course as fast as possible, this end is set to four men, at 44, 15s. per fm; the lode in the same level, west of the cross-cut, is still large, composed of spar, blende, and clay-slate, yielding a little ore at times; this level is set to four men, at 44, 15s. per fathom. The lode in the 55, west of the cross-cut, so time, west of the boundary shaft, is 3 ft. wide, but without ore at present—ground favourable for driving; this level is set to four men, at 64, per fm. At this polt we have shout is fins, more to drive to comminicate to the Bryn-price shaft, which will then drain the eastern part of the mine at that depth in case the water should rise at any time in the Bwich Mine. The lede in the 15, west of the western engine shaft, is still large, composed of spar, blende, and clay-slate, with a little ore, but not to value; this level is set to four men, at 71, 10s. per fm. The tribute pitches in the different levels throughout the mine are looking much as usual, yielding fair quantities of ore on the whole. We shall sample from 75 to 89 tons of ore

from this mine next week. The dressing, &c., are going on regularly.

GREAT HEWAS.—J. Webb, Nov. 28: At Northey's shaft, the lode in the 88 fm, level east is small at present; I expectit is spliced or shifted, as it is very much subject to it; we are rising from the back of this level, and cross-cutting to develope the south lode; the tin makes in this lode in a singular formation. We had to cut up the ground in almost every direction in the level above before we found the tin. The 76, driving east on the north lode, is interesteded. In the 96 cross-cut we have cut a lode 2½ ft. wide, good work; we cannot tell what this lode is as yet. We expected to intersect what we call the middle lode first, which is several fathoms before the present end. We are driving the 58 cast, on the south lode, where we have some improvement. By the extension of this level, and the cross-cut named above, we shall effect a communication from the north to the south lode; the width of this piece of ground is 25 fm². and will be cut through in the extreme east part of the mine; Fifther a communication from the north to the south lode; the width of this piece and is 25 fms., and will be cut through in the extreme east part of the mine; ore, we shall not only have all the lodes and branches cut through, but have rentilation, and two rairoads (one in the north, and another in the south level) harge the stuff, until the next shaft shall be communicated there. Similar cent will be paid to the levels below.—Stanley's Shaft: The ground in the south oct is favourable, but we have not driven far enough to reach the south iode as We are clearing out some angient workings on the south lode in the 36 fathom immediately south of this shaft, and find the cross-cut there about 12 fms., and being no cross-cut below the 36 we cannot tell you how far we shall have to in the 86; this will depend on the underlie of the lode.—Wheal Elizabeth Shaft; as cast is opening out good in ground; the lode had been spliced in the 86 west, a have now discovered it south, which is letting out much water; we have not come it is a wat, but it annears to be of a promising character. The lode in the but we have now discovered it south, which is letting out much water; we have not cut through it as yet, but it appears to be of a promising character. The lode in the 76 west w 11/4 ft. wide, good work for its. In the 66, near this shaft, the cross-but is driven south 4 fms. The ground in this part of the mine is harder, and slow to open, compared with the eastern ground, but still the prospectrare good, and likely to be a permanent working. The extent of our working from east to west at present is three-quarters of a mile, and it may be said we have only just begun to develope the important objects. We have greatly increased the tutworkmen of late, but there should be no limit to the various explorings for the next two years, for the points in this mine are of that gigantic character. The various stopes and old tribute ground continue to yield it has for some months past. Our surface operations are causing us to be busy just now in placing pulleys, stands, railroads, &c., to other shafts, where we require the machine kibble. The pumping-engine is now furnished with three sound boilers, and we are now about the stamps'-engine boiler, and hope to get it all right in a week or ten days.

GREAT WEST SORTRIDGE.—J. Richards, Nov. 27: No alteration to notice.

GREAT WEST SORTRIDGE .- J. Richards, Nov. 27 : No alteration to notice. GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—John Daw, Nov. 25: The lode in the 70 is 1 ft. wide, very much improved in the last week. In the 60 the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fm. In the western wines sinking below the 60, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 5 tons of ore per fm. Other parts of the mine are without electrication.

alteration.

Nov. 28: We sampled to-day 255 tons, and our prospects are still very good.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—M. W. Mishell, W. Beaglebole, W. Arthur, Nov. 22:
The lode in the 180, west of Fainter's shaft, is 3½ feet wide, pr-ducing stones of copper ore; this end is now within 14 fathems of Copper-house shaft, which we think will soon afficiently drain it as to enable us to sink below the 170. The lode in the 170, west of Copper-house shaft, is 24 ft. wide, producing a little ore; this end is communicated with the winzs sunk below the 180, and will shortly get into the rich run of ore ground now in that level. The lode in the 160 has been cut into 54 ft., which is worth from 504. to 704 per fm., but no south wall is yet to be seen; the lode in the rice in back of this level is 9 ft. wide, worth 701, per fm. for the whole length, 19 ft.; the lode in the 160 and from all appearance is still standing south of this, which will very materially add to its value. No. 3 stopes, eact of rice, are worth 304, per fm. 180, 3 stopes, cast of the latter, are worth 334 per fm. The stopes in bottom of the 160, west of winze, are worth 364. per fm. 180, a stopes, cast of the latter, are worth 335. per fm. 180, and have all the stopes of the latter, are worth 364 per fm. The stopes in bottom of the 160, west of winze, are worth 364 per fathom. The stopes and will produce about 1 ton of good ore per fm; the lode in the rice in back of this level, which is up 14 fms., is worth 364. per fm; the lode in the rice more to see the south lode; and from the appearance of a pitch in the back of the 137, now working at 8s. tribute, which is worth from 251 to 301, per fm., we caper good results on intersecting it.

M. W. Mishell. Nov. 27: I ber to inform you, the lode in the 160 fm, level has Nov. 28: We sampled to-day 255 tons, and our prospects are still very good

aults on intersecting it.

— M. W. Michell, Nov. 27: I beg to inform you, the lode in the 180 fm. level has been suit in fully 6 feet, and still over, but no south wall is yet to be seen; we think it advisable to resume the driving west by the present pare of men, and as soon as they are a fathom or two west, see the breadth of the lode, and strip it down by another pare of men.

It any alone to result they are a fathom or two west, see the breadth of the lode, and strip it down by another pare of men.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—J. Jenkin, Nov. 25: The lode in the 61 is about 15 in. wide, much the same as last reported. In the stopes in the back of this level, was to 'No. 2 winse, the lode is 14 in. wide, producing 1 too of lead ore per fathom. In the stopes in the bottom of the 51, sact of No. 2 winse, the lode is 16 in. on the stopes in the bottom of this level, 20 fms. cast of the before-named winse, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing about 1 ton per fm. In the 51 end west the lode is 18 in. wide, containing mundle, spar, and some good stones of lead ors. In the 30 end east the lode is 18 in. wide, yielding good saving work for lasd, and opening fair tribute ground. We have sampled 40 tons of good lead ore, and hope to increase the quantity at our next sampling.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—M. W. Maxtyn: Crease's shaftmen have cut pitches for a sectof sills, put in carriage and thelves, for carrying main rod, and casing and dividing the shaft. Treis whey's shaftmen have been engaged patting in timber at the shaft for supporting the north ground, planking the shaft for sending down pumps and plunger bottoms, sending down mains rod, plunger pole, and faining the same. From having discovered the south part of the lode in the list, between Bounder and Crease's, and a wires sunk some fathoms below the level, in which is a good branch of tin, we

deem it of sufficient importance to take up and drive two cross-cuts, one the other in the 164, to intersect it, that were commenced by the former we auspended before they reached the object, the former in the 154, has been and intersected a dropper of tin, which some fathous below will be found the lode. This we consider a good owner, and having but a few fathouss intersect the lode, it is an important point. Wheal Metal: At No. 18 Engit lode is worth 2001, per fm., and may be termed a splendid course of tin. the So, west of engine-shaft, the lode is worth 515, per fm. No. 35. In the engine-shaft, the lode is worth 1602, per fm. No. 134. The slope west of shaft in back of the 80, is worth 321, per fm. No. 134. The slope in bowest of winner, the lode is worth 1815, per fm. No. 149. The stope in back of engine-shaft, is worth 235, per fm. No. 2. In the 60, west of shaft, the lofts, per fm. Schneider's Lode: No. 122. The 80, west of worse-cut, is worth 602, per fm. No. 164. The bottom of 70, east and west of cross-cut, are worth on an average about 60 HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, Nov. 22: At the eastern shaft the ground

continue of 10, cast and west of cross-cut, are worth on an average about 60.1. HAWKMOOR.—J. Bichards, Nov. 22: At the eastern shaft the ground favourable, the lode is 2 ft. wide; we have not yet met with the south lode, poet to do so in another fathous or so, the water is easy. In the 40 end wast is not tooking so well as last week, as we have more spar and the ground is At old miner's shaft the lode is 3 feet wide; we have just met with a based about 4 in, wide come into the bottom of the shaft, the lode is very promiss West Hawkmoor we are constantly meeting with small strings, heads, and spoin the granific.

West Hawkmoor we are constantly meeting with small strings, heads, and spoils in the granife.

HOLMBUSH.—The lode in the 145 west is again improving, new producing, aaving work. The lode in the stopes in the back of this level, will produce full? of ore per firm, worth 81, per ton. In the stopes eath of the rice, in the back of level, the lode will yield 2 tons per firm, worth 84, per ton. In the ced east in the rice, in the back of level, the lode will yield 2 tons per firm, worth 84, per ton. In the end east into branches, is for the present suspended, and the men put to drive north to tain if there be any other lode in that direction. In the 148 east the lode is man as last report, about 10 in. wide, composed of quarts, spotted with ore, larse in the back of the 145, on the flapical lode, the lode will yield 1 ton of ore firm, worth 84, per ton. In the 132 west of the lead lode, no further improvement taken place since last report, the lode producing 1 ton per firm, worth 84, per ton. In the 132 west of the real lode, no further improvement taken place since last report, the lode producing 1 ton per firm, worth 84, per ton. In the 132 west of the lead lode, no further improvement taken 94, ton of over the worth 94, per ton. In the 132 east of the diagonal, the lode is unspreductive. 120 west of the lead lode is unspreductive. The lode is the lead lode is suspended, and the men put to sink in the bottom of lavel, to hole to the rise in the back of the 134 for vertilation. The lode has not taken down in the 124 west of Walls. The 160 east on the lode, and the comouth and south at this level, we have no change to notice.

IVYSRIDGE.—R. James: The leady part of the lode in the 78 is 20 inches producing avaing work, and the flookan part 2 ft, wide, altogether a promising Producing avaing work, and the flookan part 2 ft, wide, altogether a promising Producing avaing work, and the flookan part 2 ft, wide, altogether a promising Producing avaing work, and the flookan part 2 ft, wide, altogether a promising Producing

LADY BERTHA.—W. Goss, Nov. 27: Nothing new since last week's rep ends are equally as good as they were last week. All other places without had Mr. N. Ennor, and Capt. J. Sprague, late of the Tamar Mines, unde-tith me yesterday, and both these gentiemen expressed themselves as bein leased with the mine.

with me yesterday, and both these gentiemen expressed themselves as being's pleased with the mine.

MOLLAND.—T. Bennett, Nov. 25: The lode in the 20 east presents much the appearance as last week, still worth 10d, per fm. In the 5 east, we have cut the the slide, and according to the look of the ground, which is full of small bra spotted with ore, we shall soon neet with the caunterpart of the lode. In the sinking below this level, the country is mixed up with small branches of the lod I do not think we have as yet the main part of the lode under the slide. NANTEOS AND PENHHU.—M. Barbery, Nov. 24: A Penrhiw engines sinking under the 10, the lode is about 6 in, wide, Nov. 24: A Penrhiw engines in the 10 driving east of same, the lode is about 6 in, wide, not looking a little more promising, but still poor; this level, driving west of ditheen suspended for want of water to draw the stuff, the lode in the end is poor we have put the men to rise in back of the 36, about 20 fms. east of Penrhiw en shaft, to prove a piece of ground which is, we think, likely to open out some ut ground. In the 26, driving east of Big pitch, the lode is 3 feet wide, and has a promising appearance, yielding on an average 7 or 8 ewts of ore per fm. They of our stopes and pitches throughout the mine are yielding their awand quantity. As yet we are short of water for pumping at Bwich Gwyn.

NANT-AR-NELLE.—J. Thomas, Nov. 27: There is no alteration to notice we have got the main part of the lode or not.

NORTH BASSET.—T. Glanville, Nov. 25: In the 32, driving east of Grace's the lode, to grove when here got the main part of the lode or not.

my instreport. Intend to put the men to drive to cross-cut the lode, to prove wheth we have got the main part of the lode or not.

NORTH BASSET.—T. Glanville, Nov. 25: In the 32, driving east of Grace's the the lode is yielding 3 tons of or or per fathom. In the rise in back of the 42 the lode yielding 2 cons of ore per fathom. In the rise in back of the 42 the lode yielding 2 cons of ore per fathom. There is nothing new to report on in the other parts of the mine. Our sampling it morrow will be about 400 tons of ore.

NORTH DOWNS.—J. Prince, Nov. 22: Although the ground in Prince's engishaft continues hard for sinking, yet the lode to the west of the cross-course product more ore than it did last week, and it blds fair to improve. The rise in the 20 can up 2 fms. above the back of the level, and not yet holed. The lode which is standing by the side of the rise will be taken down next week. The wall of the is the lode is taken down, it will produce a good pile of ore. The cross-cut in the de adit, extending north-east to cut the main lode, has been driven 6 feet this week, the ground is favourable both for exploring and for the production of copper. Pever, the ground in this level, driving to effect a communication with the old on the ground is favourable as we expected, and the men can earn good wages at 64, per A report on the tin ore and tinstuff will be communicated to you in my next advice NORTH FRANCES.—P. Hosking, Nov. 22: The stopes in the west end of the will under the 42, is 21g ft. wide, worth 134, per fm. The lode in Mackean's shall looking very kindly with good ground, we are sinking it for 104. 10s, per fm. Eale shaft, is disordered by a branch from the south side. The lode in Mackean's shall looking very kindly with good ground, we are sinking it for 104. 10s per fm. Eale shaft is progressing favourables at quantity. There is no other change.

NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, Nov. 21: I have now returned from North Lax in the addit levels south, that which I damed in my last as appearing to be a new can ear

three weeks, I cannot say the exact quantity. There is no other change.

NORTH LAXEY.—R. Rowe, Nov. 21: I have now returned from North Laxer, in the adit levels outh, that which I named in my just as appearing to be a new caunticy vein, is still going off, with lead in it, and about I foot wide. It hardly looks so well as the stress came upon it, still I am quite in hope; it will prove of importance. Is the adit level, driving north, the lode continues poor, but letting out plenty of water. The engine-shaft is down 7 fms. 4 ft. The water is very easy, and the ground moderate for this country. The lode in the last 6 ft. Subking has been poorer than usual; yesteday, however, it produced fine stones of lead, upwards of 20 lbs. weight, solid. The lode is about 18 in. wide, chiefly a soft black gossan. Some time ago I mentioned that we had met with a small it be of ore in quarrying out for the wheel-case, which is situate about 22 ft. to the work, and near the mount of the south adit lavel. We are now excavating more of this rock for rosm, and stone to build the machine house for drawing, and to include a smitshy. We have again comes in contact with this string of ore, and it now leak promising indeed, and may prove to be a separate affair to what the adit is driven on To day it has the form of a regular locke, about 1 ft. wide, and ylelded detached lamps of oild ore, about 2 cwts. The wheel will be ready to work in a fortnight, which will be keeping with my former intimation.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—W. Godden, Nov. 24: According to your request.

solid ore, about 2 cwts. The wheel will be ready to work in a fortnight, which will be keeping with my former initiantion.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—W. Godden, Nov. 24: According to your request I have been to North Wheal Robert Mine, with which I am well pleased, and particularly with the western part. The lode in the 30 end is about 3 ft. wide, worth I ton per fm. of good quality ore. About 2 fms. behind the end there is a winze sinking, where the lode is improving going down; the latter is about 9 ft. deep; it is the smallest lode that I have ever seen in that part of the mine, and will turn out 2½ to 3 tons per fm. A stone which was shot out whiel I was underground I have forwarded to Mr. Murchison's office. The 30 is certainly gone west over a good course of ore. The 22 end west, which is 30 fms. behind this level, is a very promising end, with good stones of copper ore. The eastern part of the mine is also looking well. The winze will be holed in a day or two to the 52, where we shall be able to set a good stone.

— A. Pryor, Nov. 26: In the 32 end west, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and yields 2 ton of ore per fm.; judging from its present character, a speedy improvement may be expected. The lode in the 42 end west is not so productive as it has been, at present producing 1 ton of ore per fm.; we hope to hole the winze in the bottom of this level in a few days, which will give good vantilation, and also good ore ground to stops; the stopes in the back of this level content to 15 level in the 20 west, on the main lode, is about 3 ft. wide, saving work; the stopes in the back of this level content in the short ore per fm.; the shope in the back of this level content. The lode in the 42 end, driving west from trial shaft, on the western ground, is about 3 ft. wide, so try leiding 2 tons, 50.2, 3 tons, and No. 3 stope, 3½ tons per fm. The lode in the 42 end, driving west from trial shaft, on the western ground, is about 3 ft. wide, spouded with larve; the stopes in the back of this level looks well, lode 2 ft. wide, pr

from which, I hope you have received the few specimens sent on to you this week.

OLD WHEAL BASSET.—The adit level, west of Martin's shaft, on the flat lode, has been extended 17 fms further west; the lode, for the greatest part of this distance, has been very promising, and has produced some good parcels of ere; we are working the ground in the back of this level at 10s, in 11, tribute, but, in the present end of this level, the lode is unproductive; we have taken up a middle level on this lode from a winze 8 fms. above the adit, which has been driven 18 fms. west; the lode in this level has been poor, but it is getting forth over the orey ground that we are working in the the adit, therefore we may expect an improvement in this level soon. The flat tode, in the winze sinking below the adits level, west of Martin's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, composed chiefly of mundle, with spots of ore; from the kindly appearance of this lode we hope before long to have a change for the better at this place. The new shaft has been completed to the adit level, a plat cut, and a cross-cut driven 6 fms, south, which has just intersected the south part of Wheal Bank Lode, it is 18 in, wide, of a very promising character, and producing good stores of ore; by continuing this cross-cut 40 or 50 fms. further south we shall intersect some of the practipal lodes that were wrought on in the old mine, where they yielded large quantities of ore; we are, also, in a good position by this shaft to extend the adit level west on Wheal Bank Lode in the western declivity of the hill, where there is every reason to believe the lode will again prove productive. In order to carry out the trial of these objects, from our present prospects it will require an outlary, in addition to the returns, of 3%, per month.—Nov. 24.

PEDN-AN-DiREA.—J. Delbridge, J. Carpenter, Nov. 21: Nothing has been done

outlay, in addition to the returns, of 3%, per month,—Nov. 24.

PEDN-AN-DREA,—J. Delbridge, J. Carpenter, Nov. 21: Nothing has been done
this month in the 50 in consequence of putting in the skip line to that level, which
will be completed about Thursday next from surface. In the 50 driving north, on
north part of the lode, the lode is 7 ft. wide, worth 120, per fathom; the 50 cast, on
Martin's, yields a little tin, not to value. To-day being our setting-day the following
pitches were est:—The stopes in the 50, cast of engine-shaft, at 5s. in 1/. the 60,
great depost, at 7a. 5d.; and middle or north lode at 9s. in 1/. We have also set 3s
tribute pitches to 111 men, at tributes from 5s. to 12s. in 1/. The tributes paid at the
rate of 60/l, per ton of black tin. In the 60, the stopes on Martin's lode are worth 1s/.
per fm.; this appears to be a very valuable piece of ground, being in whole for a great
extent. The other parts of the mine are without change.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—J. Date, G. T. Trengen, Nov. 25: In the

extent. The other parts of the mine are without change.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS,—J. Dale, G. T. Treuren, Nov. 25: In the 162 cross-cut, south from Reid's shaft, the ground is rather improved. We have driven 6 ft. during the past week. The ground in the 109, east from Smith's shaft, is also something easier, our driving being about 7 ft. per week. The 113, 80, and 70 cross-cuts are still progressing favourably. In the 112, east from Crimis shaft, the lode as far as we have cut it out still continues to look well. We intend to put a pare of men to cross-cut in the 123, to prove the run of ore gone down in the bottom of the 112. In the 70 end, east and west, no lode taken down since leaf report.

PENHALDARVA.—J. Pope, Nov. 25: I am now returned from this mine, and find the lode very much improved; it will now produce I ton of lead ore per fm. I must say that this is one of the finest lodes, for the depth, I ever saw in Cornwall.

PENHALUGER.—J. Frince, Nov. 21: The engine-shaft is sunk 10 fms. 5 ft. below the adit level, the lode in which is about 18 in. wide, consisting of frishe fluor-spar, accompanied by stones of lead ore, of good quality. The slate is favourable for like

No QUEEN works very way and po the life, the speed. The by two me a shade she mundle: in the 10 posed of ce by three n ducing oc and three caper or and three caper or and three caper or a commit quantity \$6, one a campling work the to text it.

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which deposits of lead ore have invariably boson found at no great depth below are depth below and the shaft deep enough to drive a level on the source of the tode 12 fms. below adit, which work we shall commence doing in about a fortisight from a latitude.

QUEEN OF DART.—P. Hawke, Nov. 17: The shaftmen are progressing with their works vary authoritorily, having dirided and cased the shaft from the 160 to the 32, foot-time to the shaft of the state of the cross-cut driving south towards the beave in the 10, east of the cross-cut religion. The cross-cut driving south towards the beave in the 10, east of the cross-cut religion. The cross-cut driving south towards the beave in the 10, east of the cross-cut religion and two boys, at 31 10s, per fine, shows good indications; the ground is only a shade short of white killas, carrying dropper attings of crystalised quantz, with seaso of made; two authoritors and the short of white shall short of white shall shade short of white killas, carrying dropper attings of crystalised quantz, with seaso of made; two authoritors and the shade short of white shall shade short of white shall shade short of white shall shade short of white shade short of white shade short of white shade short of white shade shade short of white shade shade

peral, and the matrix of the lode is of the same description as that in the vicinity which deposits of lead ore have invariably been found at no great depth below sur-e; and hence it is proposed to sink the shaft deep enough to drive a level on the urse of the lode 12 fms. below adit, which work we shall commence doing in about artaight from this time.

next week, a parcel of lead ore, about 10 tons, by canal, from Newtown.

SILVER BROOK—W. Hosking, Nov. 26: The engine-shaft is sunk 14 fms. 3 feet below the 55, ground still favourable, and the sinking progressing satisfactorily. The tole in the 55 driving north-east, is 3 ft. wide, composed of carbonate of lime, spar and mundle, with spots of lead ore. The winze north-east of engine-shaft, in the 55, is now down 4 fms., the lode is not looking so well as when last reported, being a little disordered with branches or veins of spar. The stope at the back of this level is producing good work for zinc ore, with a little lead. The pitch in the back of this level is producing the state of t

SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER.—The lode has not yet been met with in the cross SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER.—The lode has not yet been met with in the crossent north from the engine-shaft; it is supposed to be going down more diagonally than was aspected, otherwise it would have now been reached, the ground driven in the week 4 ft. 3 in. The lode in the south shaft is much changed in its character, producing lead and white prism, similar to its appearances at Wheal Metal, the ground much easier for sinking, sank in the week 6 ft. 6 in. The 30 east on the south lode is of a promising character but at present of little value, driven 9 ft. The western end on the middle lode is improving in the last few days, now worth at least 201. per fathom—the ground rather hard for driving; driven in the week 4 ft. No material alteration in the tribute department.

fathom—the ground rather hard for driving; driven in the week 4 ft. No material alteration in the tribute department.

SORTRIDGE AND BEDFORD.—T. Treweeke, Nov. 27: We have put in solia in the bottom of the shaft, and commenced driving west. The lode is about 5 ft, wide, centaining mundic, peach, quartz, white iron, and flookan, with stones of copper ore. We have set 2 fms., or to the end of the month, at 4t. per fm.

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS.—J. Richards, Nov. 27: The sinking of Hitchina's engine-shaft progresses satisfactorily; the lode is composed of quartz, mundic, capel, and a little ore, very promising. At Hitchina's shaft, in the 50 west, there is no alteration. In the 50 east, the lode is showing improvement; it has become softer, and is worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The branch in the rise in the back of the 50, on the south branch, is still worth 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the doesn't is improved, being at present worth 3 tons of ore per fm. In the 40 west the lode is very promising, being composed of gossan, mundic, prian, capel, and increased quantities of black oxide of copper. In John's cross-cut south, in the 40, the ground continues favourable. The lode in Williams's stopes is worth 3 tons of ore per fm.

SOUTH BOG.—S. Morris. Nor. 25: I am pleased to inform you of a farther im-

quantities of black oxide of copper. In John's cross-cut south, in the 40, the ground continues favourable. The lode in Williams's stopes is worth 5 tons of ore per fin.

SOUTH BOG.—3, Morris, Nov. 25: I am pleased to inform you of a further improvement in the tribute pitches between the 23 and deep adit level; they are producing faily 3 tons of lead, worth from 25. to 281, per fm. We have 48 fms. of producing faily 3 tons of lead, worth from 25. to 281, per fm. We have 48 fms. of producity ground open, being 4 by 12, that will pay well to take away, and have secured the top of Laurence's working, in order to raise the ore from the tribute pitches to the shallow adit level. There is a large quantity of whole ground standing in the old workings, the value of which I will advise you in a few days. The lode, as stated in last report, remains the same—worth 131, per fm. We have broken some fine lumps of solid lead from this place. My object is to keep down all unnecessary expense, until the engine is ready to fork the water from the 43 fm. level, when we shall have another 10 fms. of ground to stope away, which, according to present prospects, cannot well fail to produce a large deposit of ore; in the meantime all hands are employed in raising lead ore. The tribute pitches are still improving, from which fine rocks of solid lead are being broken, 100 cwts, each and upwards. I have sent you a splendid stone of ore for inspection.

SOUTH CARN BREA.—T. Glanville, Nov. 25: At the fiat-rod shaft, the lode is yielding stones of ore. To expedite the driving west of the flat-rod shaft, the lode is yielding stones of ore. To expedite the driving west of the flat-rod shaft, the lode is yielding stones of ore. To expedite the driving the deep adit south, I have increased the number of men from six to eight.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, Nov. 25: In the 50 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, ground favourable. In the 50 west we have again intersected the large cross-course, and we find the ground is very heavy a

troublesome for getting through. The tribute pitches in the back of the 50 are looking tolerably well.

SOUTH WHEAL WREY.—P. Harvey, Nov. 27: We are progressing with the adit on the caunter lode very existactorily, in a beautiful strata of ground, quite congenial for silver-lead ore. Since my last we have driven through a north and south branch, 6 inches wide, of a very promising character, composed of a most beautiful gossan, quartz, and mundie, which has every appearance of producing silver-lead ore at a very shallow depth. There is every reason to expect, from the present prospects, that we shall have a good mine at a very short period.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—R. H. Williams, Nov. 22: In the 35, at Dowson's shaft, the present end is cross-cut south is a little harder. In the north cross-cut, we have cut a part of the elvan course, I cannot say much about it until we get farther into it; in this level we have no water issuing from the clvan course as in the levels above. I hope in about three or four weeks, to communicate the 25 winze west with the 35 end west, this will considerably improve the ventilation at the 35, and at the same time enable us to stope away what lode there may be under the 25, and at the back of the 45. Our main lode is south of our shaft, and what we have recently cut will correspond with the iode in the 15, in character and underlay. Our stopes cast of Dowson's shaft, in the 25 are producing some good quality stuff, and all probability of continuance. In the 15, the lode is highly encouraging, and convains some good quality instant; by extending this level east we shall be able to ventilate it from the adit level, and stope away the lode which believe will pay well. Our tribute department is the western part of the mine is showing a general improvement. Our pitches at the desertion of the mine is showing a general improvement. unstun; by extending this level east we shall be able to ventilate it from the adit level, and stope away the lode which I believe will pay well. Our tribute department is the western part of the mine is showing a general improvement. Our pitches at the 15, are looking very satisfactory. I believe this level will produce large quantities of tin. I am of opinion that this extensive mine is only now begining to show its most important features. In surveying the adit level I find our driving on the lode, south of our south olvan, has thrown out very strong green carbonate of copper ore; the level presents a most encouraging appearance, and by extending our cross-cut south of our south elvan course, we shall find this lode productive; it is running through a channel of beautiful clay-slate, with an elvan course on each side of the lode and not far distant from it.

through a channel of beautiful clay-slate, with an civan course on can size of the lode and not far distant from it.

TINCROFT.—W. Teague, J. Andrews, Nov. 25: North Tincroft: In the 154, driving cast of the new engine-shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 81. per fm. for tin. In the 162, driving west of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and producing saving work for tin. The men arcs till engaged in the 142 cast in cross-centing the lode. In the 130, driving east of the shaft, the lode at present is unproductive; in the winze sinking under the 130, west of shaft, the lode. In the 130, driving east of the shaft in and copper. In the 100, on East Pool Lode, driving west of cross-cut, the lode is still poor. In the 90, driving east of Willoughby's shaft, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, and worth 61. per fm. for cin and copper or; the stopes in the back and bottom of the 90, at Willoughby's, are worth 151, each for copper ore.—Highburrow Lode: At Markir's east shaft, sinking under the 162, the lode is 6 ft. wide, and worth 46, per fm. for tin. We are still cross-cutting the lode in the 162 cast, which is producing good saving work for tin; the stopes in the back of the 163, cast and west of shaft, the lode at present is unproductive.—Chappel's Lode: In the 140, driving east of shaft, the lode at present is unproductive.—Chappel's Lode: In the 140, driving west

of downright shaft, the lode is 3 ft, wide, with kindly appearance, and worth 9l. per fm. for tin. In the 129, driving west of shaft, the lode at present is yielding a small quantity of copper ore, but not to value; in the winze sinking under the 120, west of shaft, the lode is 3 ft, wide, and worth 15l. per fm. for copper ore.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—J. Prince, Nov. 22: The ground in Carr's engine-shaft is still favourable for sinking; sunk this week 3 ft. 6 in. The lode in the 40, west of the shaft, has not been taken down since we last reported on it; it will be taken down in time for our next report. The wall by the side of which we are driving is regular and well defined. At Nicholson's, the lode in the 20 west is 7 ft. wide, disordered at present by a cross vein of radiated quarts; this will, however, be cut through in course of two or three days; in the eastern end of the shaft the lode is getting more settled, and produces good stones of yellow copper ore. The lode in the 10 west is 18 inchewide, spotted throughout with black and yellow copper on. The lode in the winze east of the engine-shaft is 3 ft. wide, containing much mundle, with a small quantity of yellow copper ore and stones of tin ore, a promising-looking lode.

TRETOIL.—R. Rich, Nov. 27: We are getting on well with the engine-house. Nothing new to report. The tin sold this month will be 4½ tons.

TREVENNAN AND TREMENTHEER UNITED.—R. Rendall, Nov. 15: During the last seven months we have cleared the shift 256 fms., cleared up one addit shaft 15 fms., and created 256 fms. of Starteds and V. Jobe, cut a bobs it at Tempenter angine, short and created 256 fms. of Starteds and V. Jobe, cut a bobs it at Tempenter angine, short

seat of the engine-shaft is 3 ft. wide, containing meis mundle, with a small quantity of pellow supper ore and stones of this one, a promising-looking lode.

TREFOIL—R. Rich, Nov. 27: We are getting on well with the engine-house. Nothing new to report. The tim sold this month will be 4½ tons.

TREVENNAN AND TREMENITEER UNITED—R. Kendalt, Nov. 15: During the last overn months we have cleared the add 259 fms., cleared up one add: shaft 15 fms., and erected 268 fms. of fait-rods and V-bob, cut a bob-pit at Tremenheer engine-shaft, the Tremenheer and the 40 fathom level west of the Tremenheer Mines, 42 fathoms below the addit; also cleared and made the 40 fathom level west of the Tremenheer Mines, 42 fathoms below the addit; also cleared and made the 40 fathom level west of the Tremenheer Mines, 42 fathoms below the addit; also yit the former workers they much have not a good plees of the ground worked away by the former workers they much have not a good plees of the ground worked away by the former workers they much have not a good plees of the ground worked away by the former workers they much have not a good plees of the ground worked away by the former workers they much have not a good plees of the ground worked away by the former workers they much have not a good plees of the ground worked away by the former workers they much have not a good plees of the ground worked away by the former workers they much have not a good plees of the ground and the ground of the ground and the ground and the ground and the ground the ground and the ground a

fm. Other bargains are much the same as last reported. We shall sample to-morrow about 625 tons of ore.

WEST COLLACOMBE.—H. Rodda, Nov. 27: At Bridgeman's engine-shaft, the lode in the rise in back of the 52 east is a little improved, and will produce 6 cwts, of copper ore per fm. In the rise in back of the 42, the lode will yield full 6 cwts, of copper ore per fm. In the 42 end, driving east, the lode is large, being upwards of 3 feet wide, composed of sapel, spar, and jack, and occasional stones of copper ore; a very promising-looking lode. The lode in the rise in back of the 27 is without any important alteration to notice. At the new eastern shaft we are getting on with cutting the plat very satisfactorily.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—T. Floyd, Nov. 26: The lode in the end in the 43 still continues to look well, being about 2 feet wide, yielding fair work for tin, and, no doubt, will enlarge, as well as improve, as we progress east on its course. The stopes in the back are looking well; we have a great many sacks of work at surface. We are pushing on the 63 cross-cut with all possible speed, as also the new shaft.

WEST SHARF TOR.—W. Richards, Nov. 21: The ground in the new shaft and lode in No. 3 cross-cut in the 70, is the same character as when last reported on. The ground in the 70 east is very good for exploring. The ground in the 90 east has changed from granite to elvan of a favourable description, and continuing strongly micralized.

mineralized.

WEST WHEAL JANE.—J. Tregoning, Nov. 22: The lode, driving west in the 50, produces saving work for tin; it is 5 ft. wide, and on the north part of the end we have the lead branch, which is about 6 in. wide, producing about 6 cwts. of good lead per fm. Driving east of the cross-course the lode is somewhat disordered but I think, from its appearance, we shall have a change soon. The lode at Tippett's sh.ft, sinking below the 36, is about 5 ft. wide, worth about 14t. per fm. for tin, and will open good tribute ground after we have communicated to the 50. I intend sinking on the lead branch, from the sump-shaft, which is standing in the killas, and shall have about 10 fms. to sink before we meet with the elvan, were we expect to fall in with a good branch of lead. The tribute pitches are just as last reported.

WEST WHEAL TOWAN.—Nov. 24: We begt on say that the trial of Wheal Lushington lode, in the 40, east of Taylor's shaft, and the cross-cut south at that level, have both proved unsuccessful; consequently, we have taken up the bottom life of pumps at

when the ground is opened. We have met with several flat lodes or branches in our tribute pitches of late, which will growthy help our returns; but the principal object we have in view, is the cutting of Wheal Tyre and Taylor's iodes under the heave in the 55, south of Vivians's shaft, where we hope to have productive lodes, as the tin ground is opened. The lode in the 120 south of vivians's shaft, where we hope to have productive lodes, as the tin ground is dipping in that direction. From our present prospects, the returns for the next two months will be about 15 tons of tim.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—Thomas Carpenter, Nov. 24: Old Lode: The lode in Palmer's stope in back of 20 east, below adit, is 7 ft. wide, worth 18/, per fm. for tim.—Watson's close in back of 10 east, below adit, is 6 ft. wide, worth 18/, per fm. for tim.—Watson's Lode: The lode in the 120 south in 10 ftm.—Watson's Lode: The lode in the 20 fathorn level west, below adit, is 4 feet wide, composed of spar, capel, mundic, and copper ore. The lode in the 10 fm. level west, below adit, is 3 ft. wide, worth 18/, per fm. in the 10 fm. level west, below adit, is 3 ft. wide, worth 18/, per fm. in the 10 fm. level west, below adit, is 4 ft. wide, worth 18/, per fm. in the 10 fm. level west, below adit, is 4 ft. wide, worth 18/, per fm. in the 10 fm. level west, below adit, is 3 ft. wide, worth 18/, per fm. in the 10 fm. level west, below adit, is 3 ft. wide, worth 18/, per fm.; in the 108, north of Chippindale's it is fathom for copper ore. The lode in the 20 fm. level west, below adit, is 3 ft. wide, worth 18/, per fm.; in the 108, north of Chippindale's, it is fathom for copper ore. The lode in the 3 ft. wide, worth 18/, per fm.; in the 108, north of Chippindale's, it is fathom for copper ore. We intend to sample, on the 20 fm. level west of synt, capel, mundic, and copper ore. We intend to sample, on the 20 fm. level west of time for the present in the 20 fm. level west of time for the present in the 20 fm. level west of time for the present in the 20 fm. l

throughout, and a very promising end, but not rich. The cross-cut north, in the 24 fm. level is progressing favourably. In the deep adit west, on the north lade, the dode is 4 feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, and white iron, and producing a great quantity of mundle.

lode is 4 feet wide, composed of capel, quarts, and white iron, and producing a great quantity of mundic.

WHEAL EDWARD.—T. Carpenter, M. H. East, Nov. 24: North Lode: The lode in the 61 east assumes a better appearance than for some time past, and the ground continues favourable for driving. The lode in the 54 east is 2 ft. wide, composed of mundic, spar, and copper ore; the lode in the back of the 54 east is 35; ft. wide, worth 122, per fm.; in the 54 west there has been no lode taken down since instreport. The tribute pitches in the back of the 41 east are turning out according to expectation, and we consider the men will earn fair wages. We hope to sample on the 28th instabut 45 tons of moderate quality ore.

WHEAL EX MOUTH.—J. Hampton, N. Faull, Nov. 26: We have nothing new to report in the 60 cross-cut, except a flockan in the end, which is very tough. The 40 north is producing 11 ton of lead ore per fm. Carlyon's stopes, in back of 40, are producing 12 ton per fm.; and Lampshire's stopes, 3 ton per fm. The 30 north, on east lode, is producing 15 ton per fm. Henley's stopes, 1 ton back of 50, are producing 15 ton per fm. Henley's stopes, 1 ton back of 50, are producing 15 ton per fm. Henley's stopes, 1 ton back of 50, are producing 15 ton per fm. The 30 cross-cut is in a similar position. In the 10 we have been cross-cut; south of Porter's shaft, is in good ground, and we expect soon to cut the lode. The 20 cross-cut is in a similar position. In the 10 we have been cross-cutting east, and have now intersected the lode, which is producing 5, ton per fm. This point is just over the 30 end. The pitches are looking much as usual.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Olgers, Nov. 22: The lode in the 70, driving wes

ing non; and comman's stopes, % ton per fm. The 30 cross-cut, south of Porter's shaft, is in good ground, and we espect soon to cut the lode. The 20 cross-cut is in a similar position. In the 10 we have been cross-cutting east, and have now intersected the lode, which is producing & ton per limit in the pitches are looking much as usual.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Olgers, Nov. 22: The lode in the 70, driving wes of the cross-cut, is about 12 in, wide, containing quarts and granite; the bearing going west uppears to be taking a more northerly direction, which I like to see. I propose on the survey to place three men and three boys in the eastern end, and also in the western end, which I consider the most economical plan, when we shall prove both ways at once. There is no alteration in the character of the lode in the 40, west of Taylor's, but it is not quite so large.—Newton: The ground at the shaft below the 42 is favourable for sinking. The south branch is from 12 to 15 in. wide, composed of quartz and goasan; and 1 broke yesterday pretty stones of grey ore, very much resembling those I sent you; in fact, I consider it to be very promising stuff indeed. The north branch in the castern end of the shaft is about 6 in. wide, containing mundic, mixed with a little ore and gossan. We have intersected the branch in the cross-cut at this level, which is 6 or 7 in. wide, principally composed of gossan and prian, with a little in and mundic, but not enough to save; the bearing of it is about 9 or 10° to the north of west. The lode in the 30, cast of shaft, is from 18 in. to 2 feet wide, containing quartz, &c., with spots of yellow and grey ore, and mundic. In the western end, same level, the lode in the bottom of the end has been this week full 18 in. wide, and nearly all gossan. We have not yet holde the winze, but expect to do so daily.

WHEAL GUSKUS.—J. Richards, Nov. 25: Our 40 end is just as last reported, The rise in the back of the said level is opening tribute ground, worth 81, per fathom. At the cross-cut west of

our other tribute department, continue to look very favourable. I estimate this month about 23 tons.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—P. Clymo, jun., H. Hodge, R. Knapp, Nov. 28: Pollard's shaft is sunk 3\( \frac{1}{2} \) fin. under the 130 fm. level. The lode in the 130, north of Pollard's shaft, is 2\( \frac{1}{2} \) ft. wide, worth 161, per fm.; in the same level south it 12\( \frac{1}{2} \) ft. wide, worth 141, per fm. In the 120 north it is 3\( \frac{1}{2} \) ft. wide, worth 121, per fm. In the same level south it is 2\( \frac{1}{2} \) ft. wide, worth 131, per fm. In a winze sinking under this level it is 3\( \frac{1}{2} \) ft. wide, worth 131, per fm. In the winze sinking under this level it is 2\( \frac{1}{2} \) ft. wide, worth 131, per fm. In the winze sinking under this level it is 2\( \frac{1}{2} \) ft. wide, worth 131, per fm. In the 100 north it is 3\( \frac{1}{2} \) ft. wide, worth 131, per fm. In the 100 north it is 3\( \frac{1}{2} \) ft. wide, worth 131, per fm. In the 100 north it is 3\( \frac{1}{2} \) ft. wide, worth 111, per fm. Clymo's shaftmen are at present engaged fixing guides at the whim-shaft. The stopes and pitches are producing much as usual. We sold, on the 25th inst., a parcel of lead ores, computed \( \frac{1}{2} \) ft. in the MHEAL MAUDLIN.—W. Tregary, Nov. 22: The stope in back of the 20 is vielding with the same levels, Nov. 22: The stope in back of the 20 is vielding

Sims, Willyams, and Co., at 241. 10s. per ton.

WHEAL MAUDLIN.—W. Tregary, Nov. 22: The stope in back of the 20 is yielding coarse atamp work. In the 20 end, east of cross-course, we have cut on what appears to be the lode, or part of it, composed of quartz and a little gossan, rather small here by the cross-course, but it will probably enlarge as we get beyond its influence. The water has rather risen upon us during the week, but I have no anticipation of its driving us out of the 20 any more for the winter.

WHEAL MORGAN.—J. Thomas, Nov. 27: The stopes north of No. 1 shaft is improving, now yielding stones of solid lead, from 20 to 30 bs., with every prospect of continuing. The new lode is 6 feet wide, composed of gossan, spar, mundle, and lead; this is a strong lode, and, according to its bearing, it must be the Great Welsh Consols lode. We are preparing for another sampling, which I trust will be satisfactory to the adventurers.

Consols lode. We are preparing for another sampling, which I trust will be satisfactory to the adventurers.

WHEAL POLLARD.—J. Nance, Nov. 25: The ground in the bottom of engineshaft is not so hard as it has been. The several branches of this, No. 4, lode, are all underlied to the north of the shaft. The branches contain yellow copper ore, peach, and fluor-spar, very similar in appearance to the same lode in Craddock Moor Mine. We hope, in a short time, to get the shaft down to the 35, and to cut a productive lode. WHEAL ROBINS.—J. Nance, Nov. 22: We have now extended the 75 east 8 feet on the course of the lode. In the present end the lode is 18 in. wide, and consists of quarts, mundle, and a branch of copper ore 2 in. wide. The lode west of this crosscut is about 3 ft, wide, composed of quarts, mundle, and decomposed killas.

WHEAL TEHIDY.—W. Roberts, Nov. 27: There is no material alteration in either of the levels since last reported. The sampling yesterday was 34 tons.

WHEAL TREBARVAH.—W. Johns, Nov. 25: The rise in the back of the 60, east of flat-rod shaft, is worth 91, per fm. A wince sinking below the 30 is worth 71, per fm. The 59 will yield about 1 ton of copper ore per fm.; the present end is looking very promising. The wince sinking below the 40 before this end will yield 1½ ton per fm. In the 20 cross-out we have not yet cut the lode, the ground is still favourable for producing. In the adit level, east of Michell's shaft, the lode is about 1 ft, wide, producing good stones of tin, and opening tribute ground. We have to-day sampled 57 tons of copper ore. On the whole, our prospects are improved since last reported on.

sampled 57 tons of copper ore. On the whole, our prospects are improved since last reported on.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—J. Prince, Nov. 22: At Smith's, the 132 cross-cut is extended 8 fms east towards the lode, and we have to drive 3 fms more to reach it, and this work will be accomplished in about three weeks from this time. The 120 is, however, drained, consequent on previously cutting a quartizon vein in and a winze has been sunk 3 fms. below the level on course of the lode, which is 2 feet wide, portous, and consequently favorable for exploring; it is swrint 151. For fm: a fine-looking lode. The pitmen are busily engaged in fixing the angle-bob, in order to work a forcing lift on the diagonal. This work will be completed in about a fortuight, when the shaftmen will commence sinking below the 132. The lode in the 120, north and south, has been in disordered ground during the last month, but, judging from the appearances of the ground in the level above, we anticipate a speedy improvement in both ends; the north end is at present worth 71, per fm., and the south end 61, 10s, per fm. The lode in the 10s south is worth 151, per fm.; ground hard. In the end, north of Chippendale's, the lode in this part is worth 165, per fm., but it has been exceedingly troublesome to take down, in consequence of hard bars of hornstone traversing a softish flaor-spar, and in order to expedit the workings, and to explore the ground at a less exponse, we have thought it advisable to drive the end 12 feet high, instead of 7 feet, as before, to have a greater reach on the hornstone in breiking it through. We have set to sink Chippendale's but the lower in the lower of ore have been taken out during the week, and the slate contiguous to it being tra-

d copper ore; we consider this ground will work on tribute, and the driving east, on Park lode, will now be resumed. The other parts of the mine are

just the same as last reported.

WHEAL ZION.—J. T. Phillips, Nov. 25: The north part of the lode in the 80 fm. lavel west is producing good shones of copper ores, and letting out more water than usual, which we consider to be favourable indications. In the 65 west we are through the cross-course, but have not yet opened on the lode. In the 65 east the lode is nearly 3 ft. wide, composed of peach, agar, and mundle. In the 59 east the lode continues large, without further improvement. The north lode, in the wince sinking below the 40, is nearly 2 ft. wide, intermixed with a little copper ore, with a south underlie of 8 inches in the fathom. We expect to sample on the 38th inst. about 50 tons of copper ores.

We expect to sample on the 18th inst. about 50 tons of copper ores.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—B. Smith, Nov. 24: The lode in the 30, driving cast, is 1½, ft. wide, producing stones of copper ore; in the same level, driving west, the lode is 1½, foot wide, kindly in appearance, and opening tribute ground. The lode in the 10, driving east, is 2 feet wide, worth 72, per fathom for copper ore. The lode in the 10, driving east, is 2 feet wide, opening tribute ground. The lode in the adit, driving east on the caunter, is 1 foot wide, composed of gossan, spar, and flookan. The tribute department looks favourable. Most probably we shall sample about 90 tons of copper ore at our next sampling.

WILLOW BANK.—J. Sanders, Nov. 22: Since we have forked the water at the

witting of copper ore at our next sampling.

WILLOW BANK.—J. Sanders, Nov. 22: Since we have forked the water at the water at shaft, we have cleared the stuff from the bottom, and commenced cutting a plat in the 17. We have also collared up the shaft, and fixed the poppet-heads and pulleys for the chain to work on, from the drawing-machine to the shaft. Some part of the drawing-machine is fixed, and I hope by the end of next week it will be ready for drawing at the eastern shaft. The 17 week, from western shaft, is much the same as last reported; driving at present by 4 men, at 4f. 10s. per fm.

# Che Mining Market; Prices uf Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, Nov. 28, 1856.

	AD ZARABI, Domon, 1701. 25, 1000.
corren. £. s. d.	BRASS (sheets)p. lb. 11%d12%d.
Copper wire p. lb. 0 1 2 16-0 1 3	Wire 1136d.
ditto tubes 0 1 25-0 1 4	Tubes 12%d13%d.
Sheathing and bolts , 0 1 1	QUICKSILVERp. ib. 1s 9d.
Bottoms , 0 1 1%-0 1 2	
Old (Exchange) , 0 0 11%	SPELTER. Per Ton.
Best selectedp. ton 120 0 0	Foreign 28 0 0-28 5 0
Tough cake ,, 117 0 0	To arrive 27 15 0-28 0 0
Tile 117 0 0	EINC.
South American (nom.), 115 0 0	In sheets 33 0 0
IRON. per Ton.	
Bars, Welsh, in London . 8 15 0	English, blocks 138 0 0-
Ditto, to arrive \$ 0 0- 8 5 0	
Nail rods 9 0 0- 9 10 0	Ditto, Bars (in barrels) 139 0 0-
. Stafford. in London 9 0 0-10 0 0	Ditto, Refined145 0 0-
Bars ditto 8 10 0-10 10 0	Banca(nom.) 140 00-141 0 0
Hoops ditto 10 0 0-11 5 0	Straits139 0 0-142 00
Sheets, single 10 15 0-11 15 0	TIN-PLATES.*
Pig, No. 1, in Wales 4 10 0- 5 0 0	IC Charcoal, 1st qua. p. br. 1 18 6- 2 0 0
Befined metal, ditto 5 10 0- 5 15 0	IX Ditto 1st quality 2 46-2 6 0
Bars, common, ditto 7 0 0-7 5 0	IC Ditto 2d quality 1 17 0- 1 18 0
Ditto, railway, ditto 7 0 0- 7 10 0	IX Ditto 2d quality 2 3 0- 2 4 0
ditto, Swed. in Lon 14 0 0-17 0 0	IC Coke 1 13 6- 1 14 0
in stock to arrive 14 10 0-15 10 0	IX Ditto 1 19 6- 2 0 0
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde 3 13 0- 3 15 0	Canada plates p. ton 15 0 0-15 10 0
Ditto, in Tyne and Tees. 3 11 0- 3 15 0	In London; 20s. less at the works.
Ditto, forge 3 10 0	In London, 20s. less at the works.
Staffordshire Forge Pig. 4 15 0- 5 0 0	Yellow Metal Sheathing p. lb. 11 4 d -
Welsh Forge Pig 3 15 0- 4 0 0	Wetterstedt's Pat. Met p.cwt, 2 2
LEAD.	Stirling's Non-lamina-)
English Pig 22 0 0-23 0 0	ting, or Hardened, 9 0 0-9 2 0
Ditto sheet 23 10 0-23 15 0	Surface Rails.p. ton
Ditto red lead 26 0 0-27 0 0	Stirling's Patent   Glasg 5 5
Ditto white 27 0 0-30 0 0	Toughened Pigs Glasg 5 5
Ditto patent shot 26 10 0	Ditto Wales 4 0 0- 5 5 6
Spanish, in bond 21 0 0-21 5 0	
American none.	Indian Charcoal Pigs
POREIGN STEEL.	in London
Swedish, in kegs 22 0 0	MANGANESE.+ (21 cwts.)
to arrive 22 0 0	Groundp. ton 6 16 0- 7 8 (
Ditto, in faggots 23 0 0	Giessen Lump 5 5 0- 5 10
	Nassau ditto 4 10 0
	to la. 6d. per box less.

+ Pour months' credit, and free on board at Rotterdam. The per centage of per ta about 80 for Nassan lump. 64 to 65 for Glessen, and 66 to 78 for ground.

REMARKS.-During the past week our market has assumed a steady appearance, and prices mostly have been fairly maintained. Beyond ordinary business, no particular movement is manifest, and probably no material change will occur just yet; at the same time, no declension is anticipated in prices current generally.

COPPER.—On Monday last, a special meeting was convened by the smelters, for the purpose of raising the price of copper, and it was then resolved to fix the advance at 1d. per pound for sheet and sheathing, and 9l. 10s. per ton for cake, tile, and best selected. Lately there has been a considerable increase in the standard, and on this account smelters could not hold out any longer, for it is said the price paid for ores previously to the rise last Friday was too high to allow any profit on the article at 12d. per pound. The present price (13d.) is not considered above its real value, and not a single complaint has been heard against the alteration; in fact, as soon as it was announced, and a few of the outside sellers appeared in our market, prepared to receive a limited amount of orders for early deliveries, contracts were passed. The East India Company requires 200 tons, all of which is evidence of the confidence that dealers possess in the continuance of current rates. Buyers generally dislike to pay higher prices, but in this instance there seems to be quite a contrary feeling; the state of suspense to which they have been subject the last three months was so perplexing, that the advance was more a relief than otherwise. The market for a short time will doubtless now be more settled, buyers, for the most part, having already become perfectly reconciled to the change; at the same time, we would recommend buyers not to trust too much to the market: although it may, perhaps, be rather premature to express an opinion as to the future, before waiting to see the result of the present alteration, yet we would not withhold the execution of orders in anticipation of an easier market, as present appearances still favour further advance. An excessive demand for a scarce article, in an ordinary state of things, invariably enhances its value. The scarcity arises principally form increased consumption, and a diminution of innorts of cake, tile. Correr.-On Monday last, a special meeting was convened by the ther advance. An excessive demand for a scarce article, in an orumary state of things, invariably enhances its value. The scarcity arises principally from increased consumption, and a diminution of imports of cake, tile, &c. Ores have arrived recently in large quantities. All the smelters are behind in the fulfilment of their contracts, and will probably be some time before they are clear. Burra Burra is in request, but few holders are disposed to realise. The advance of 1d. per pound has taken place in brass and yellow metal, but the old metal has only risen \$\frac{4}{2}\times per pound. The constant of the consta before they are clear. Burra Burra is in request, out few holders are disposed to realise. The advance of 1d. per pound has taken place in brass and yellow metal, but the old metal has only risen \$\frac{1}{4}\text{. per pound.}\$ The sale of ores at Swansea on Tuesday amounted to 1639 tons. The quantity reported for sale on Dec. 9 is 1434 tons.

tity reported for sale on Dec. 9 is 1434 tons.

IRON.—A decline of 5s. per ton has taken place in English bars from stock here; a few contracts have been passed at 8l. for forward delivery f.o.b. in London, and we believe, in one instance, for a large quantity, at 7l. 15s. The fronmasters, however, are indisposed to give way any further in price, and even hesitate in doing business at the former figure. The enquiry for rails has much increased, and buyers are anxious to secure delivery in the spring at the present prices. Staffordshire qualities are gradually giving way, but the market will remain in a very undecided state until after the quarterly meetings at Christmas. Scotch pig-iron has fluctuated slightly, 73s. 6d. having been paid; the price to-day, on 'Change, was lower by 1s. per ton, sellers quoting 72s. 6d. m.n.g.m.b.

Lead remains as previously described; if anything, there may possibly be a little improvement, but still orders are very limited.

SPELTER.—A parcel of W.H. brand has changed hands at 28%. 7s. 6d.; the exports have considerably diminished since the price has so far advanced. Tin.—English without change. Banca can be bought at 139%.

TIN PLATES .- The demand continues good.

STEEL.—Swedish keg is much wanted.
QUICKSILVER.—Sellers are firm at present value.
MANGANESS.—Although one or two sales have been made during the week below the quoted price, the market must still be considered firm, Holders are disinclined to sell in large quantities below our quotations, and have every confidence in maintaining them.

Liverpool, Nov. 27 .- Since our last report our market for manufac-Liverapool, Nov. 27.—Since our last report our market for manufactured Iron has presented no new feature of importance, and the general aspect of the trade is unaltered. Orders for both Welsh and Staffordshire Iron continue to be to the extent requisite to supply present necessities merely, and exporters and dealers alike are prepared for still lower rates; consequently, the demand is very limited. The further decleration in prices, however, is not anticipated to be to any very great extent, even should there be but a sparing supply of orders for the coming season; and if the demand should be considerable, both from abroad and for home consumption, and (which is not improbable) more especially if there should be a relaxation in the stringency of the money market, Iron of all kinds must be favourably affected, and prices cannot but advance. Scotch Pigiron shows a further improvement since our last report; there has been

buying to a considerable extent, at steady prices, and an advance of 6d, to 1s. per ton has been established. The shipments for the week are 9524 tons, against 12,405 tons in the corresponding week of last year, showing, in this instance, a decrease to the extent of 2881 tons. With shipments such as those of the present week, however (comparatively small as they are), together with the large quantity required for local consumption, the make of Scotch Pig-iron is more than absorbed, and Iron is taken from store to supply the deficiency, thus tending to reduce stocks. This branch of the trade would also receive a considerable impetus should the money market assume a favourable aspect, and prices would doubtless advance. Tin maintains its firm position, and to all appearance will continue to do so, for the demand is unabated, and cannot always be supplied when required. The prices of Tin-plates are well supported also, and although coke plates have been, if anything, rather more freely offered, still we hear of no concession in price in order to effect sales. Copper, as was anticipated, has advanced in price to the extent of 1d. per lb.; the demand for this metal is very large, and it is not all probable that any falling off will result from the increase in value. Lead is nominal, at our quotations; the enquiry is light, and good orders would not be rejected, even if offered at lower rates. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 71.15s. to 81.5s. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 1381. per ton; common bar, 1391.; refined block, 1461.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 37s. 6d. to 38s. per box; coke, IC, 32s. 6d. to 38s.—Lead: English sheet, 241. per ton; English pig, 231. per ton.—Copper: Cake and tile, 1171. per ton; best selected, 1201.; sheathing and bolt, 1s. 1d. per lb.—Yellow metal sheathing, 114d. per lb. ton; best selected, 1201. sheathing, 111d. per lb.

GLASGOW, Nov. 27.-We have to report a quiet market for pig-iron this week. There was a slight advance at first, but this was afterwards lost, and we close to-day at 72s. 6d. to 72s. 9d. for warrants; very little business doing. The shipments are now, as might have been expected, decidedly on the decline, and but for considerable consignments to America, induced by very low rates of freight, would be very small. We quot mixed numbers, g.m.b., 74s. 6d.; No. 3, g.m.b., 71s. 6d.; No. 1, Gartsherrie, 78s. 6d. Shipments of pig-iron for the week ending Nov. 22:—Foreign, 5539 tons; coastwise, 3985 tons—9524 tons.—In the corresponding week last year they were 12,405 tons: decrease, 2881 tons.

MINES.—The mining share market has been characterised this week by great activity and firmness. Money is becoming more abundant, as we were enabled last week to state, from good authority, that it would. Copper is up 1d. per lb., in consequence of the increase in the standard for Tin is at a good price, and lead, although dull at present, will, we hope, advance before long. Combined with these circumstances, many improvements have taken place in Cornish mines, causing a considerable rise in shares, and enabling holders to sell out at large profits, and reinvest in other good speculations, likely ere long to lead to equally good results. Many more orders have been received in the market for different shares than could be executed, the prices offered, in accordance with last week's quotations, not being sufficient to tempt sellers. South Carn Brea shares have been most in demand, at an advance to 17t. per share, but no sellers. Great Alfred, 10\frac{1}{2}, 11; this mine is looking better, and shows prospects of early dividends. Alfred Consols have been in great request, at 16\frac{1}{2} to 17, being an advance of 15s. per share. Great South Tolgus shares, although the mine is looking well; remain at 13\frac{1}{2} to 14; Ding Dong, 32\frac{1}{2} to 33, buyers; Lady Bertha much in request, at 21s. to 22s., and the mine is looking well; Tavy Consols, adjoining, buyers at 10s. to 12s. 6d.; Vale of Towy, 15s.; an improvement has taken place here in the 40 fm level, and a good demand caused for shares. Mary Ann, 41\frac{1}{2} to 42\frac{1}{2}; Basset, 260 to 265; South Frances offered at 350; West Scton, 350 to 360; Great Vor shares in demand, at 3; Buller, 260; Copper Hill, 150 to 160; East Basset, 60 to 61; Trewetha, 3\frac{1}{2} to 3\frac{1}{2}; Gonamena, 26\frac{1}{2} to 27, and likely to rise; West Caradon, 120 to 125; North Frances, 8\frac{1}{2}, 9\frac{1}{2}, and enquired for; Trelawny, 14, 14\frac{1}{2}, 142; Rosewarne and Herland left off at 4, 4\frac{1}{2}; Devon Consols, 405 to 410; North Basset, 35\frac{1}{2} to 36\frac{1}{2}; West Basset, 32 to 33. Wheal Wrey shares have been flat, at 5\frac{1}{2} to 6; but probably when the lode is cut in the next level, and extended to the course of ore gone through in the 23 and 33 fm. levels, shares will recover from their present depression. Wheal Edward, 2\frac{1}{2} to 2\frac{1}{2}; Far Timeroft, 3\frac{1}{2} to 3\frac{1}{2}; East Trefusis, 3 to 3\frac{1}{2}; Wheal Kitty, 10\frac{1}{2}; to 22\frac{1}{2}; Timeroft, 3\frac{1}{2} to 3\frac{1}{2}; rise in shares, and enabling holders to sell out at large profits, and reinvest in other good speculations, likely ere long to lead to equally good re-

named the shareholders are brought in debt 1794. 6s. At the next meeting, this will be cleared off, and a dividend of 5124. (2t. per share) declared. The mine is looking well, and the returns will be increased. East Tolgus is also looking well; a call of 4t. per share was made at the meeting. At Hingston Down, a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share was declared. At Bedford United, a dividend of 2s. 6d. also. West Frances has sampled 12 tons of very rich copper ore; produce, 18½ per cent. At East Gunnis Lake, the long expected south lode, in the bottom of the adit, has been met with, of a favourable character, and to which cause the enquiry for shares is attributed. At North Robert, a considerable improvement has taken place near Sortridge. At Basset, the south, or Williams's lode, has improved. At Penhaldarva, the lode in the adit is worth 1 ton per fathom, and is reported as one of the finest lodes at the depth seen in Cornwall. At East Basset, Copper Hill lode is looking well, and yielding 1 to 1½ ton of copper ore per fm. At Clijah and Wentworth, some interest is attached to seeing the lode in the 80. At Rosewarne and Herland, the lode in the end (8 fms.) is worth 10t. per fm.; a rise in the back is worth 18t. per fm. At North Unity, the lode in the 76 is laid open 3 fms., worth on an average 10t. per fm.; the 66 west is also improved, worth 7t. per fm. Since the weekly report from Great Alfred, the lode in the 160 has been cut into fully 6 ft., and still no south wall to be seen. At Vale of Towy, the lode in the 40, at Bonville's shaft, has been cut through; 2½ ft. wide, 6 inches good work for lead. At Header, we hear the 10 west, on middle lode, is worth 3t. per fm.; the stopes in the back, 6t. per fm.; 10 tons of ore at grass, worth 9t to 10t. per ton; the south lode is looking better. Copper Hill has improved in the 80.

Mining Exchange Official List of transactions during the week:-Mining Exchange Official List of transactions during the week:—
Saturday, Nov. 22.—Great Alfred, 10%, 10%, 10%; Lady Bertha, 20%. to 22s.;
Porkellis United, 9% to 10; Sortridge Consols, 311-16 to 2½; South Carn Brea, 14%
MOYDAY.—Alfred Consols, 15½; Grambier and 8t. Aubyn, 85 to 87½; Great Alfred,
10½; Lady Bertha, 30s. to 33s.; Sortridge Consols, 3½; South Carn Rrea, 15; South
Toigus, 150.
Tusbay.—Great Alfred, 10 9-16; Lady Bertha, 20s. 6d. to 21s. 6d.: Par Consols,
21½; Sortridge Consols, 2½; 21:-16, 3½; Whoal Edward, 2½ to 2½; Wheal Treisway, 14; 14½; 14½; Unity Bank, 35 to 38½.
Widdensay.—Alfred Consols, 16½; East Basset, 60; East Rose, 13½ to 13½; Gonamens, 26½; Great Alfred, 10½, 10½; Lady Bertha, 20s. 6d., 21s., 21s. 6d.,
21s., 20s. 6d.; North Trelawny, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; Rosewarne and Herland, 4 to 4½;
Taussay.—Gonamens, 26 to 26½; Lady Bertha, 21s. to 22s.; Trewetha, 3½ to
3½; Valeo frow, 15s., 14s., 15s.; West Caradon, 12;; Wheal Edward, 3½; Wheal
Granville, 20s., 31s., 31s., 6d., 32s., 29s., 30s.; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 5, 5½; 5½;
Faiday.—Alfred Consols, 10½ to 1½; Cheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 5, 5½; 5½;
Faiday.—Alfred Consols, 10½ to 1½; Cheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 5, 5½; 5½;
Faiday.—Alfred Consols, 10½ to 1½; Cheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 5, 5½; 5½;
Faiday.—Alfred Consols, 10½ to 1½; Tokea Walls, 35s. 6d. to 36s. 6d.; Gons-

Wheal Trelawny, 14% to 14%; Wheal Zion, 17s. 6d. to 20s. Sangaes), 0, 3-s. 0.2 in Fainty.—Alfred Consols, 16% to 17%; Drake Walls, 35s. 6d. to 36s. 6d.; Consons, 25% to 37; Great Aifred, 10%; Lady Bartha, 31s. to 22s.; North Basset, 35% to 36; Par Consols, 21%, 21%, 22; Porkellis United, 10%; Roseware and Herland, 3%, 4, 4%, 4%, 4%; Sortridge Consols, 21. 11s. 3d.; South Carn Brea, 16% to 16%; Tavy Consols, 11s. to 12s. 6d.; Tineroft, 3%; Vale of Towy, 15s. to 14s. 6d.; Trelawny, 14%, 14%, 15.

Business reported to have been done on the Stock Exchange :-Satemar, Nov. 22.—Imperial Brazilian, 1%; St. John'del Rey, 18% to 18; Sortidge Consols, 2%.

Morbar.—Alfred Consols, 15%; North Basset, 35; Sortridge Consols, 211-16;
louth Carn Brea, 15 to 15%; Wheal Trelawny, 13%; Great Wheal Alfred, 10% to
0%; Oreat Wheal Voy, 2% to 2%; Wheal Zion, 21s. 3d.; East Alfred, 17s.; Pednmedres, 20s.

South Carn Ries. 13 to 15k; Wheal Trelawny, 13%; Great Wheal Alfred, 10%; to 16k; Great Wheal Alfred, 10%; to 16k; Great Wheal Alfred, 10%; to 16k; Great Wheal Alfred, 10%; Wheal Zion, 31s. 3d.; East Alfred, 17s.; Pednardres, 20%; Alfred Consols, 15k; Sortridge Consols, 2k; Great Wheal Alfred, 10k; North Frances, 3k; East Alfred, 18s. 6d. to 19s. 8d.
WERNEADAY.—Alfred Consols, 16k; Hast Wheal Rose, 13k; Great Wheal Alfred, 10k; North Crofty, 4k; Lady Bertha, 30s. to 21s.; Port Phillip, 3s. 6d.; San Fernando, 4s. 6d. to 18s.
Thuzabay.—Alfred Consols, 16k; Wheal Mary Ann, 42; Wheal Trelawny, 14%; Sortridge Consols, 3k; Vale of Towy, 3k4s. to 15s.; North Crofty, 4k; Lady Bertha, 30s. to 31s.

Farbay.—Cobre Copper, 36k; Coplapo, 14k; to 14; Linares, 7k; Sortridge Consols, 8k; Tinarent, 5k;

The arrivals of ores and metals during the week are as follow MONDAY.—In London, 208 bars iron from St. Petersburg, 14,318 bars iron from Sweden, 107 barrels black lead from Ceylon, 247 bags copper ore from Genca, 115 cas iron from Belgium.

TUESDAY.—No artivals.

WENDESDAY.—In London, 26 barrels lead from Ceylon, 50 casks black lead from Monsesday.—In London, 3136 barrels lead from Geylon, 50 casks black lead from TRUESDAY.—In London, 3136 barrels iron from Sweden, 1 cask rolled zine from Jersey 28 cakes 39 barrels zine from Belgium.

FRIDAY.—In London, 1171 bags copper ore from Sydney, 2293 bars iron from New Way, 678 pigs lead from Jersey, 40 barrels black lead from Ceylon.

" Tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis," is an adage that can scarcely e more appropriately applied to any fact than that of mining experien What a difference between the days when Captains JoE and Andrew, necdotal celebrity, were in the habit of visiting "Lunnun," asking the cockney capitalist, "Do'e want to buy a bal?" and these times, when a almost every turn in the places where merchants most do congregate we are reminded of these interests by the splendid offices of the Great this Consolidated, or that Great United so-and-so, with capital, limited, or united the consolidated of the Great this consolidated or that Great United so-and-so, with capital, limited, or united the consolidated or the Great United so-and-so, with capital, limited, or united the consolidated or the Great United so-and-so, with capital, limited, or united so-and-so-and-so, with capital, limited, or united so-and-so-a

Consolidated, or that Great United so-and-so, with capital, limited, or unlimited, varying from 500%. to 500,000%.

What a difference 40 years have wrought! Within the recollection of the writer, the western streamer was in the habit of taking his little monthly or fortnightly parcels of tin to Stable Hobba, Chyandour, or Caleniek waiting his assay, and taking home his guineas to pay his men, and home the surplus for a time, till a fresh "discovery" tempted him to rob his bank, perhaps never to be again enriched; when Carnon stream was in her glory; when the incipient steam-engine was at work on Gunree Down (then called Wheal Lemon, now idle, to the surprise of everybody); when the "pairs of moyles" wended their weary way, laden with copper ore to Strangwich Passage, "Restrorguet," and returned with their burden of coals; ere the Bassets, Bullers, Phonix, Caradons, and Fowey Consols with all their numerous progeny of north, south, east, west, and united had grown into existence; when Dolcoath, Tincroft, Stray Park, Gorland, Tolgus, Towan, Sparnon, and some others, still in a green old age, wen Truro Bridge, and when all west of Penzance was held to be inn
everything but tin and fish.

everything but tin and fish.

We repeat, how different are these matters now! And can any one say mining has not progressed? Go, visit the districts, and instead of finding humdrum captains and agents, whose journey to London, garnished, of course, with a little colouring, was a theme of wonder to many a gaping youth in the chimney corner, you will find a shrewd, intelligent class of men, whose experience has been formed by travel and observation, in many instances to all parts of the world where the metals are found, who reason from analogy, and give lovid examples of what they repose. instances to all parts of the world where the metals are found, who reason from analogy, and give lucid examples of what they profess to know and understand; instead of "moyles" (mules), you will find railways in every eligible spot, above and below ground; instead of the imperfect steamengine, machines that would make even James Watt stand aghast to behold; instead of the poor tinner, riding home from Stable Hobba on the donkey, you may meet the sleek and portly purser—I beg pardon, secretary—driving home to dinner at 50 clock, in his neat dog cart, or buggt, after a hard day's work of superintending the clerks in the office, and taking lunch with the chief captain, or, perhaps, visiting shareholders.

At the period referred to, information was scarcely to be obtained of the well-doing of the different mines by anything except a stray paragraph in an obscure newspaper, or by vague report. Now, two or three local journals, ably conducted, and powerful widely circulated metropolitan papers, strive who shall obtain the earliest and best information—the Minno Journata, presenting a faithful record of all scientific discoveries or mechanical improvements, and carefully registering all "facts and figures," in connection with this expanding interest.

These are true pictures of the eras, and not fictions. Now, whence comes this mighty difference? Science has been brought to bear on the subject, and Capital has been employed to develope the resources Nature has provided: if we commare the returns of produce, or population, in the very vided: if we commare the returns of produce, or population, in the very

and Capital has been employed to develope the resources Nature has provided; if we compare the returns of produce, or population, in the years referred to, and the returns of 1856, we shall at once arrive at the results

referred to, and the returns of 1856, we shall at once arrive at the results of such applications.

Wheal Friendship, the Devon Consols, Sortridge, and others, have dispelled the fallacy of the isolation of copper, even by the Tamar. Men do not now ask in what parish the mine is situated. It is proved that the neighbourhood of Tavistock, as far as developed, may be as prolific of mineral as Camborne; South Sydenham, or Ashburton, as Illogan.

The enquiry now is, in what strata is the mine? What the composition, bearing, and characteristics of the lodes? In what relation do they stand to the primitive rocks? And such questions as these. Then, who

tion, bearing, and characteristics of the lodes? In what relation do they stand to the primitive rocks? And such questions as these. Then, who so hardy as to say mining has not advanced, and is not advancing? And who so bold as to assert the best lodes have yet been seen? Every day is opening up fresh discoveries, and every day is opening fresh outlets for the produce. Let none, then, lose confidence, or hope, for the future. "RAILWAYS MUST PROGRESS" is the motto of one great national interest, —"MINING MUST PROGRES" be ours.

The following are the Government returns of the exports of articles identified with mining, the produce and manufacture of Great Britain, for the month ending Oct. 31, and also as compared with the corresponding month of 1855, extracted from the "Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation," and published by the Board of Trade:—

gation, and published by the Board of	rade:—	
Month end		
Coals and culm	66. Oct. 31, 1853 £217,129 , 272,551	£59,346
Steam-engines and parts., £82,926	£97,749 136,188= 233,937	113,678
Total£999,738		£276,121
Metals:— Iron-Pig	£96,100413,51010,28667,450230,332=£817,678£69,365	£318,000 26,390
Sheets, nalls, &c. 129,389 Wrought. 35,308= 235,282 Brass 14,207 Lead 70,835 Tin, unwrought £21,755 plates 128,481= 150,236	107,425 8,953 = 185,743 9,235 10,888 108,037 = 118,925	27,75
Total£1,676,356	£1,218,392	£457,96
Coals, hardware, and machinery 999,738  Total£2,676,091	£1,942,009	-

The following Dividend

Mines.	Per	sha	re.		Amo			
Devon Great Consols	£12	0	0	******	£12,288	0	0	
Phonix	20	0	0	***********	4,000	0	0	
Providence	4	0	0	************	2,240	0	0.	
South Wheai Prances	9	0	0	******	4,464	0	0	
Tincroft	0	5	0	***********	1,500	0	0	
West Basset	0	12	6	***********	0 250	0	0	
South Caradon		0	0	**********	0.040	0	0	
	0	6	0	**********	1 000	16	0	
Wheal Exmouth and Adams	0	3	0	************	O.C.	0	0	
Bedford United	0	9	6	***********		0	0	
Great Work		10	0		000	10	0	
Hingston Down		10	6	**********	750	0	0	
Levent		-	0	**********	600	0	0	
Levant	6	5	0	***********	500	0	0	
Total					£35,336	6	0	

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 4227 tons of copper ore were sold, realising 29,086L. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard 138L 9s.; average produce, 7; average price, 6L 17s. 6d.; quantity of fine copper, 294 tons 1 cwt. The sale at the same place, on Thursday next, will comprise 3571 tons.

next, will comprise 3571 tons.

The Ticketing at Swansea, on Tuesday, consisted of 1639 tons of copper ore, which realised 28,9471, 15s. The Cobre Mines sold 529 tons, for \$4851. 6s. 6d. (one parcel, 59\frac{1}{2} produce, 611. 7s. 6d. per ton); Cuba, 369 tons, 59661. (one parcel, 71 produce, 75l. 11s. per ton); Berchaven, 290 tons, 30731. 15s. 6d.; Spanish, 88 tons, 724l. 10s. 6d.; Kapunda, 81 tons, 23091. 1s. 6d.; Namaqualand, 117 tons, 33791. 13s. 6d.; Sydney, 58 tons, 10981. 2s.; Walwich Bay, 41 tons, 1333. 0s. 6d.; Holyford, 37 tons, 715l. 4s.; Clarendon, 6 tons, 96l. 6s.; African Cameron Company, 5 tons, 157l. 9s.; and Barilla, 18 tons, 16991. 6s.—The next sale, Dec. 9, will be 1434 tons, from Cobre, Berchaven, Algiers, Cronebane, Tigrony, Carthagena, Namaqualand, Dhurode, African, Sydney, San Francisco, and South African.

In the Br 78s. 6d.; So to 76s. 43d franc piece

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At South At Grea At Grea and Sept., a 4291 19s. 9 merchants' leaving bal per share) account.

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In the Bullion Market,—Bar gold is quoted 77s. 9d.; Spanish doubloons, 78s. 6d.; South American ditto, 75s. 6d.; United States gold coin, 76s. 4\frac{1}{2}d. to 76s. 4\frac{3}{2}d.; Mexican and South American dollars, 61\frac{3}{2}d. to 62d.; Five franc pieces, 60\frac{1}{2}d. to 60\frac{3}{2}d.; Spanish Pillar dollars, 7s.

At South Caradon Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for July and Ag, showed—Balance last audit, 784. 9s. 10d.: ore sold, 55934. 19s. 10d.:=55924. 9s. 5d.—Mine cost, merchants' bills and sundries, July, 26414. 19s.; August, 26054.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 33354. 10s. 8d. A dividend of 20484. (8d. per share) selected, and the remaining 12874. 10s. 8d. carried to next account. Capt. P. Clymo, jun, reported that the mine was still looking very well.

bilinge in invoir of mine, 2025, 198. 26. Auvitaced of 2048; (8t. per snare) was declared, and the remaining 1237; 198. 8d. carried to next account. Capt. P. Clymo, jun, reported that the mine was still looking very well.

At Great Work Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for July, Aug., and Sept., showed—Balance last audit, 787; 8s. 11d.; black tin and copper ore soid, 2019; 198. 204; sundries soid, 1194. 4s. 6d. =5194; 19s. 2d.; lord's dues, 1334. 5s. 8d.; lasving balance in favour of mine, 1984; 19s. 10d.; ord's dues, 1334. 5s. 8d.; lasving balance in favour of mine, 1984; 19s. 10d. A dividend of 822; 10s. (7t. 10s. per share) was declared, and the remaining 1924. 6s. 10d. carried to the credit of next secount. It was resolved, that for the present the sinking of the shaft in the Balwett be suspended until the old men's workings further south be cleared up, which should be commenced at once. Captains R. Bight, 1, Medlin, and T. Edwards, reported upon the progress being made at the various points of operation.

At Wheal Owles meeting, on Nov. 21, the accounts showed—Balance ist audit, 1494. 11s.; tin sold, 5038; 1s. 11d.; subsist receipts, 1784. 12s. 3d.; sundry reciting 1134. 17s. 9d. =6327; 2s. 11d. —Mine cost, July, Aug., and Sept., 2914. 16s. 10d.; critical of ore, 1804. 15s. 10d.; lords and bounds' dues, 2034. 5s.; merchant's bills, 16s. 5d.; subsist advances, 1814. 17s.: leaving balance in favour of adventurer, 1906. 8s. 10d. A dividend of 5004. (6d. 5s. per share) was declared. The netture, 1906. 8s. 6d. A dividend of 5004. (6d. 5s. per share) was declared. The netture of the share of the sh

2 fms. The other parts of the mine are without much alteration.

At Levant meeting, on Nov. 18, a dividend of 21, per share was made.

At Bedford United Mines meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed

Balance last account, 8591. 10s. 1d.; ore sold, 32981. 15s. 11d.=41581. 12s.—Mine
est, 25241. 1s. 4d.; secretary's salary, stationery, printing, &s., 351. 4s. 6d.; dues,
1965. 5s. 11d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 14031. 0s. 3d. A dividend of 5001.
(2s. 6d. per share) was declared. Captain James Wolferstan reported that the mine
generally was in a healthy state, and the present returns could be maintained. They
would sample on Friday (yesterday) about 100 tons of ore, which they calculated
would be worth, according to the present standard, about 5t. per ton.

would be worth, according to the present standard, about \$\frac{3}{l}\$, per ton.

At Wheal Kitty bi-monthly meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed ablance in hand of 1180l. 18s. 3d. Black tin to the amount of 41 tons 11 owts. 3 grs. 15 lbs. had been sold in the two months, giving a profit on the workings for that time of 505l. 5s. 2d. The report from Capt. Thomas stated that the lode in the engine-shaft was worth 30l. per fm.; in the 72 end, 35l. per fm.; in the 54 end, 5l. per fm.; in the 44 end, 8l. per fm.; in the 45 end, 3d. per fm.; in the 67 end, 3d. per fm.; in the 68 end, 3d. per fm.; in the 61 end, 3d. per fm.; in the 62 end, 3d. per fm.; in the 63 end, 3d. per fm.; in the 64 end,

hich the meetings will be neid quarterly. At Buller and Bertha Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. James Lane in le chair), the mine was divided into 1200 shares (formerly 60), and a call of 5s. per

At Boiling Well bi-monthly meeting, on Friday (Mr. William Austin is the chair), the accounts showed a balance of 5714. Sa. 1d. in favour of the mine. The report from Capt. Delbridge was of a most satisfactory character. During the past month, they have driven in the various levels 52 fms. 5 ft. 6 in. The 30, 60, and 20, fm. levels cast are much improved. Messrs. Austin, Hallett, Bryle, and Jones, were re-elected as committee of management.

resected as committee or management.

At the Tamar Consols Mine adjourned meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Dunsford in the chair), the Chairman stated that he had received a communication on Monday from Mr. Gardiner, the agent for the Duchy, suggesting that to give the director time to make a proper application, and to give him (Mr. Gardiner) an opportunity of arranging with other parties, the proceedings should be adjourned to Jan. 22, which was unanimously agreed to.

At the Tannar Consols Mina adjourned meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. Duns fair in the sharp), the Chairman actant that the threesers at communication on Monday from Mr. Gardiner, the agent for the Duchy, suggesting that to give the directors time to make a proper application, and to give him (Mr. Gardiner, an opportunity of stranging with other parties, the groceedings should be adjourned to Jan. 12, which with the accounts showed—Mine cost, sept., 1672. 2s. 5d.; restimate for Oct. and Nov., 3301 = 9477. 2s. 5d.—Cash and calls in array. 2984. 17s. 4d.: leaving biance squints adventurers, 1983. 3s. 1d. A call of 1s. 3d. per share was made. Capt. Wm. 1807. 2s. 3d.—Cash and calls in array. 2984. 17s. 4d.: leaving biance squints adventurers, 1983. 3s. 1d. A call of 1s. 3d. per share was made. Capt. Wm. 1807. 2s. 3d.—Cash and calls in array. 2s. 1d. 3s. 1d. 3s.

At the Queen of Dart Mining Company meeting, on Nov. 21 (Mr. John Marshall in the chair), the prospects of the mine were stated to be very satisfactory. A report of the meeting will be found in another column.

At West Alfred Consols meeting, on Thursday (Mr. G. A. Ashton in the chair), the accounts showed—Bainane last audit, 607f. 6s. 9d.; labour cost, Aug. and Sept., 720f. 5s. 6d.; merchants' bills, 228f. 14s. 8d. =1556f. 6s. 11d.—Calis received, 605f. 17s. 4d.; ore sold deducting dues, 1-24th. 13f. 16s. 4d.), 317f. 15s. 11d.: leaving baiance against mine, 632f. 13s. 5d. Capts. 8. Lean and R. Stevens reported that the sumpmen have completed cutting ground for bearers and cisterns, and fixing same, together with a new lift in the 85. They were now in a position to resume sinking flat-rod shaft, which is down 3 or 4 fms. below that level.

At East Gunnis Lake and South Budford Consols meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 50f.; ores sold, 444f. 10s. 3d.; calls received, 648f. 5s. 6d. =145f. 15s. 9d..—Mine cost, July, Aug., and Sept., 917. 11s. 6d.; dues, 17f. 14s. 2d.; office expenses, &c., 17f. 4s. 6d.; discount on bills, 3f. 6s. 1d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 159f. 19s. 6d. Capt. James Wolverstan reported that they hoped to sample next month, and would get as large a quantity as they posibly can. The south lode, on which some men are now working in the bottom of the adit, is of the most promising character, and warrants them in believing that when intersected at deepor levels, the lode will be found more productive than at present.

At Withiel United Copper and Iron Mining Company meeting (Mr. J. Marshall in the chair), it was determined to issue 1000 reserved shares, at 1f. 1s. per share. The proceedings are detailed in another column.

At Wheal Ellen meeting, Nov. 24, a call of 12s. 6d. per share was made.

At Wheal Ellen meeting, Nov. 24, a call of 12s. 6d. per share was made.

Pedn-an-drea United Mines sale of tin, on the 5th and 20th instant, amounted to 10½ tons, realising 822.7s. 11d., and we understand they take another parcel to smelting-bous to-morrow, 29th inst.; and likewise, that should the calciner be kept at work for the next four weeks, the return of tin will be from 25 to 30 tons. They have at work 109 tributers, at tributes varying from 5s. to 12s. in 11.; and 6 men on tutwork.

If men on tutwork.

Great Wheal Vor is looking remarkably well; at Wheal Metal, No. 1 regine-shaft, the lode is worth 2004, per fim., and may be termed a splendid course of in. It is fully expected that the returns for the month of November will be equal to October, allowing that it will be only four instead of five weeks.

From South Wheal Tolgus, the agents report the prospects of the mine as still good; and calculate upon raising the same quantity of ore bi-monthly for some time to come.

From South Wheal Tolgus, the agents report the prospects of the mine as still good; and calculate upon raising the same quantity of ore bi-monthly for some time to come.

From East Wheal Tolgus, the agent reports that since the last meeting they have communicated the deep adit level to the engine-shaft, 17 fms. below the former adit, and 25 fathoms from the surface, this deep adit drains the mine to that depth and has enabled us to do away with the top lift of pumps. He recommends that a new shaft be commenced to the east of the present workings upon the Redruth Consols Lode, to enable them to open and work the eastern ground. A convenient site for a shaft can be had near to the old quarry, about 95 fms. east of present engine-shaft; such shaft will take the lode about 50 fms. from surface.

At Great Hewas United Mines, a new lode has been cut during the week. This is considered to be of great importance, and is discovered in a cross-cut which has been driven south in the extreme east of the workings in the 58. This level is full 40 fms. in advance of all levels in this part of the mines; and in driving the cross-cut 25 fms., from the north lode to the south lode, four lodes will be intersected, which will plainly show that a new and most extensive mine is being opened out in this direction. The western mine is also looking well, and promises to be a great mine. The workings are nearly three-quarters of a mile in length.

At Wheal Constance, the lode, in cutting the plat, has much increased, and is 6 ft. wide, 4 ft. of which is producing good saving work for lead; and when it is considered that this lode will form a junction with the middle lode shout 12 fms. east of this point, good results are expected. In about a week, the middle lode will be intersected north of the shaft, and, judging from its productive character in the 50, returns therefrom are reasonably expected.

From Whoal Harriett, we hear the lode in the 50 is worth 2 to 3 tons of copper ore per fm;; and in the winze sinking below the 50, 2 tons pe

Wheal Basset dividend, on Tuesday next, will, we understand, be 81.

The St. John del Rey Mining Company have declared their 29th half-yearly dividend, of 11. per share, making 311. 7a. 6d. already paid on each 151. share. At the South Australian Copper Mining Company meeting, yesterday (Mr. Winckworth in the chair), a series of resolutions were unanimously adopted, to remodel the company under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, and authorising the committee to raise 20001. for present purposes. A very satisfactory report was read from Capt. Prisk, which will be found in states in another column. The pro-ceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman, and other mem-bers of the committee.

eeedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman, and other members of the committee.

At the Mount Carbon Mining Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. G. Ralston in the chair), it was stated that a capitalist had come forward who had offered to advance them the sum of 3750t., in order to discharge their liabilities in Virginia; if they obtained a further sum of 10,000t, this would place their property in a paying position. After some discussion, it was agreed that Messrs. Francis Bennoch, Thomas Coxhead, and Alfred Goslett, should be appointed a committee to consult with the directors. It was further resolved that the company should be reorganised, and the capital to consist of 70,000 shares, of 1t. each. Of these 30,00 were to be reserved as a security for the bondholders, 13,000 to be distributed among the old shareholders on such terms as might be agreed upon, 7500 to the party when had advanced the money to pay off the debts of the concern in America, and the remainder to be offered to the public at par, the old shareholders having the preference The resolutions of the committee are to be sabject to the paproval of a special meeting, to be called for that purpose. Full particulars will be found in another column Atthe Liberty Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. R. A. Riddellin the chair), the accounts showed—Balance at bankers, 240t. 5a. 3d. A resolution was passed to register the company under the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1855, with limited liability, and to reduce the number of shares from 125,000 of 1t. each to 25,000 of 2t. 5s., subject to two calls of 2s. 6d. each. The directors were re-elected, with the addition of Mr. W. Conquest. The auditors were also re-elected, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, directors, and scretary The Colonial Gold Company have advices from Mr. Spence, under date

ocedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, directors, and secretary
The Colonial Gold Company have advices from Mr. Spence, under dat
Melbourne, Aug. 5, which will be found in the usual column. The directors hav
called a special neeting for Dec. 10, to consider whether the company shall be di
solved, as it would appear that the prospects of success are now very meagre.

In Foreign Mines, the market has been generally quiet, and St. Joh
del Rey shares, in consequence of the dividend being only 1f, fell to 16. Cobre Cop
per were better, being dealt in yesterday at 56½; Copiapo, 14½; Linares, 7%; N.
tional Brasilian and United Mexican were better, the closing quotation of the for
mer being 3½ to 3%, and the latter 3% to 4½.

In Gold Mining Shares, the only enquiry has been in Chancellorsvill t7s. 6d.; other quotations are merely nominal.

at 7s. od.; other quotations are merely nominal.

In Miscellaneous Shares, the market has been active throughout th week, and improved prices obtained. In consequence of the very satisfactory reportrom Great Wheal Vor the shares were much enquired for yesterday, but sellers were yearse. A large amount of business has also been done in Joint-Stock Bankethe quotations will be found in the usual column.

LEAD ORES.

				8	old	on th									
						Tons	8.	P	rice	per	ton			Pu	rchasers.
Eaglebro	ok	****		10031	****	., 20	*****		£12	16	0 .	*****	Sin	16, 1	Villyams, & Co
				8	old	on t	be 22	24 1	Nov	emb	er.				
Foxdale.						100			£14	5	6		Wa	lker	, Parker, & Co
			*****		Ral	l on t	he 9	9.4	Non			*****	*****		,
Past Whe	nol Poso				3011	1 00 0	ne z	34	PIA	emo	er.		m .		hell and Son.
ditto	car ixone ,		*****			50	*****		214	10	0 .	*****	Д.		
ditto	***********	*****	*****	10001	****	90	******	****	10	6		****		dit	
ditto	************	****	*****	****	****	61	******		14	10	8	****	-	dit	
aitto	434-91380-1-1	00000	*****									****	1.	SOIL	ers.
				2	solo	on t	he 2	5th	No	rem	ber.				
Wheal M	ary Ann .	*****				92	*****	****	£24	10	0 .	****	Sin	18, 7	Villyams, & Co
Clara															, Parker, & Co
	Ticketing	at	the	K	ing	's He	ad H	Lote	el. E	loly	well	. 27	th N	ove	mher.
Penyrher	blas					8			£11	0	6 .		Ne	wto	, Keates, & Co
Westmin	ster					45			12	15	0 .		J. 1	P. E	vton.
Maesysaf	n					85			12	9	6 .	*****	Wa	lke	, Parker, & C
Minera .						50	*****		12	12	6	*****	****	dit	
ditto						50				12	6		Na		, Keates, & Co
ditto .	**********					100	******	••••	12			*****	***	Air	to
ditto .	**				****	60	*****	****	12	9	6	100000	W	Ika	, Parker, & Co
Prince of	Wales					9	*****	****			0	*****	1	PE	yton.
				****				****				_			Juan.
						BL	AC	K	TI	N.					
				8	ble	since	the	291	h Se	nter	nhe				
Mines.	7	one		0	1h	. F	rice	not	e for	brei			ant.		Purchasers.
	nys	2	8	7	19		£80	0	0	**	2	103	13	e	
ditto		2	5	2	15	******				******		181	13	7	=
ditto	***********	0	2		27	******		17	6	*****		7		0-	=
ditto	**********	- 2	2		23				0	******	•	7		4-	
ditto	**********				26				6	*****	•	35	4	=	=
ditto	***********		7		18					******	•	54		5-	=
ditto	**********		13		18	******			0	*****	•	21	4	5-	
ditto	***********		0	2	8	******		0				0		3-	=
ditto	***********	~	0	3	9	******		0	-	*****				8-	_
ditto	1911->>>>>>		-	-	-			-	-	*****		-	-	9-	_
	A W			old	on	the 5	th at								4.5
	-dreaUnite		12	1	22	*****	£74			*****					Daubuz.
ditto	**********		6			*****				*****		16			ditto
ditto	777 18084111		3	2				5	0	*****		183		0-	Angarrack.
ditto	000110100000		9			******		0						1-	ditto
ditto	*********		9	0	4	*****		0		*****		188			Bissoe.
ditto	**********	1	9	2	11	*****	84	0	0			124	6	3-	ditto
						Sol	d on	the	Mi	ne.					
Wheal K	itty	. 9	0	0	0							794	10	0-	Daubuz, &c.
ditto	************	1	10	0			59	7		*****		80	1	3_	Bissoe.
Polherro		20	0	0	0	******	80	19		****	1		10	0_	Danbug for

	OPPE					
Ex Eliza Hands, so	d at La	VERP	OOL	on th	ne 21st	November.
	Tons.	P	rice !	per t	on.	Purchasers.
	. 75	******	£18	11	0	Williams, Poster, & Co.
***************************************	. 10	*****	18	8		ditto
***************************************	. 74	*****	18	16	0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
******************************	. 74	*****	18	3	6	Williams, Foster, & Co.
e other bidders were—Meston; Pocket Nook Co.; J. B	srs. C.	Lamt	ert;	J. 1	Keys at	d Son; Mason and El-

### COPPER ORES.

Mines.	Tons.	Produ	ice.	P	rice			Pr	ice.	
Cebre	96	125	K £	13	1	6	Namaqual'd   44 27 2	8 1	19	
ditto	95	123	¥	12	7	0	ubting now )			
ditto	94	12)	£	12	11	0	ditto 13 2834 3	•	2	6
ditte	53	13		12	16	0	ditto 18 26% 2	8	3	
ditto	48	20	K	21	8	6	Sydney 30 17 4 1	8	4	•
ditto	47	20	¥	21	12	6	ditto 5 16% 1	7	5	-
ditto	45	20	¥	20	18	6	ditto 10 21 % 2	3	1	-
ditto	11	591	K	61	7	6	ditto 9 18% 1	9	4	(
ditto	10	15		15	6	6	ditto 4 16% 1	7 1	19	-
Cuba	90	14	K	14	7	0	Walwich Bay 31 30 3	2 1	10	-
ditto	85	14	¥	15	1	0	ditto 10 2936 3	2	9	-
ditto	80	14	£	14	12	0	Holyford 30 20% 2	2	2	-
ditto	76	14	V6	14	18	0	ditto 7 7%	7	7	-
ditto	34	22	¥	23	6	6	Clarendon 6 15% 1	6	1	-
ditto	4	71		75	11	0	Af Comeron )			
Berehaver	1114	10	¥	10	16	6	Mining Co. 1 2 241 2	0	.,	1
ditto	103	10	£	10	13	0	African Hare ! .			4
ditto	73	10	¥	10	3	6	Mining Co. 1 32% 3	0		1
Spanish	58	6	34	6	17	6		4	13	1
ditto	11	9	¥	10	0	0	Barilla A 8 77 8	8	12	-
ditto	10	9	2	9	9	0		0	0	-
ditto	9	12	¥	13	9	6	. C.M.C. 4 80 9	0	2	1
Kanunda	41	27		29	1	6	37			
ditto	40	26	¥	27	18	6	Springbok 42 26% 2	8	14	1
						L	PRODUCE.			
Cohre		529	29					186		

anish	81	2309 1	6	Company	3	105	15
magnaland Spr	7.5	2173 4	1 6	Barilla A.	18	1609	6
alwich Bay olyford	37	715	0	,, M.Y.C ,, C.M.C Namaqualand Spr.	42	1206	9
COMPAN	IES BY	WHOM	TH	E ORES WERE PE	JRCHASE	D.	

	Tons.		Amo	unt.	
Copper Miners' Company	101	**********	£1905	10	0
Freeman and Co	. 17	*********	272	14	0
P. Grenfell and Sons	. 70	***********	1380	9	0
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co	228	************	3768	5	0
Vivian and Sons	. 261	*********		12	-
Williams, Foster, and Co	. 358	**********		18	-
Mines Royal Company	. 122	*********		7	-
Spitty Copper Company	. 131	**********		11	-
British and Foreign Copper Company	. 136	***********		17	1
Mason and Elkington	. 58	*********		12	i
F. Bankart	. 11	***********		2	1
C. Lambert	146		1584	17	1

3, 2, 1-South African S.	M.C. 4Total,	1434 ton		-,		-
	AVERAG	ES.				
	Produce.	Price.		Stan	dar	đ.
British Foreign	: 17 13-16	£11 11 19 3	6	£123	15	6
Sale Totals—British,	. 16 15-16 327; Foreign, 1	£17 13 312=1639	0 tons (21-c)	£117	12	0
AV	ERAGES OF L	AST SAI	E.			
	Produce.			Stan	dar	d.
British					2	0
Foreign		, 14 9	0	111	8	0
Totals—British,	13 7-6 371; Foreign, 1			£112	19	6

#### COPPER ORES.

Sampled November 12, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, November 27,

Mines.	Tons			rice.		Mines.	Tons.			rice	
United Mine					6	Perran St. Geor	ge 5		£2	6	
ditto	115		5	4	0	Consols	76		7	3	
ditto	90	*****	5	12	0	ditto	75		5	15	
ditto	74		5	3	6		70		7	5	
ditto	57	******	5	5	0			******	8	19	
ditto	50		13	7	6		15		1	19	
ditto	47	******	4	1	6				24	3	
ditto			4	16	0	3144		******		6	
ditto	14		2	8	6	Perran United	55	*****	2	19	
St. Day Uni	ted 74		6	7	6			******	2	10	
ditto	67		10	12	0				ĩ	15	
ditto	66		2	4	6		34	******	2	ĭ	
ditto	56		6	10	6	Great Crinnis	74	*****	5	7	
ditto	47		6	8	ĕ					15	
ditto	44		10	2	ő		60			10	
ditto			4	7	6			******	14		
ditto	43		6	13	6	91	19		0	10	
	42	*****	6		0	ditto			74	3	
ditto	36	******		10		West Fowey Co				0	
ditto	26		7	7	0		54		9	11	
ditto	2	*****		1	0	ditto	52	*****	8	16	
	iols103		5	19	0	South Crinnis .	74	*****	4	0	
ditto	97		8	1	6	ditto	44		7	1	
ditto	********** 86	*****	7	9	6	ditto	42	*****	10	11	
· ditto	80	******	8	16	6	Craddock Moor	113			10	
ditto	76	******	7	1	0	ditto	41		2	19	
Wheal Cliff	ord101		8	5	0	South Wheal El	len 61		3	13	
ditto	90		6	6	0	ditto				13	
ditto			7	18	0			•••••			
ditto	69		7	6	6	Wh. Mary Grea	Cone 50	******		ii	
ditto	40		Ä	5	6					16	
ditto	28		-	8	6				3		
ditto	15	******	Ä	0	ö			*****	3	10	
	don 94		7	17	6	Wheal Ellen		*****		4	
ditto			22	8	0	21		*****		3	
	72	*****			6	ditto	8		3	.7	
ditto	54		12	6		Trethellan	35	*****	2	10	
ditto	53			1	6	North Wheal B	цау 32		6	6	
ditto	52		7	12	6	Tywarnhaile		******	6	0	
ditto	47		7	4	6	ditto	8		4	2	
ditto	30	*****		1	0	ditto	5	*****	6	6	
Perran St.	George 80	*****	3	0	0	Wheal Kitty	16	******	13	3	
ditto	62	*****		0	6		4	******	4	14	
ditto	56		6	4	0	Nanjiles	18	******	5	19	
ditto	52		4	15	6	Wheal Henry .	10	*****		9	
ditto	47		6	1	6	Mont Monty .	10	*****	.0	9	
-1000	***************************************	*****	u		•	1					

# TOTAL PRODUCE.

South Crimus 160 1052 4 0 Average Standard 5138 9 0 | Average Produce 56 17 6

Quantity of Ore. 4227 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 294 tons 1 cwts.

Amount of Money 22,086 0 0

LAST SALE.—Average Standard 1511 18 0.—Average Produce 64.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURC			
Tons.	Amou	int.	
Mines Royal Company 117	€ 819	18	9
Vivian and Sons 825	4737	14	0
Freeman and Co 316		0	6
Grenfell and Sons 292			0
Crown Copper Company 186		16	0
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co. 518			6
Williams, Poster, and Co 867			
Spitty Copper Company 279			
Mason and Elkington			6
F. Bankart 168			
Copper Miners' Company 276		13	6

Total ..... Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—Wheal Basset 536—South Frances 506—East Pool 484—West Seton 419—Tincroft 335—Condurrow 318—Wheal Seton 316—Duke of Corawall 190—North Pool 162—South Crofty 149—Camborne Vean 118—Dolosath 78—North Wheal Crofty 30—West Frances 12—Wheal Falmouth 10—Wheal Grenville 8.—Total, 3571 tons.

4227

£29,086 0 0

West Frances 12—Wheal Falmouth 10—Wheal Grenville 3.—Total, 35/1 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parbels:—West Basset 622—Wheal Buller 559—Carn Brea 418—North Basset 352—ParConsols 350—Alfred Consols 330—Great South Toigus 255—Great Wheal Alfred 240—United Mines 170—Rosewarne 122—Wheal Charlotte 103—Levant 94—Halamaning 83—Carvanall 72—Wheal Anna 61—Wheal Trebarvah 57—South Crenver 50—Botallask 48—West Wheal Providence 40—Wh. Tehigh 34—East Alfred Consols 32—Penberthy Crofts 13—Wheal Trevelyan 9—Wheal Grylis 5.—Total, 4139 cwts.

1	Year.		Tons.		Prod						Stand										opper.
ı	1847	*****	4755	***	736	***	£23,182	16	6	***	£101	17	0	***	£65	-3	0		802	0-	2101
١	1848		4571	***	7%	***	20,601	14	6		93	2	0	***	57	17	0	***	79	10	
ı	1849	*****	4220		7			16	0		108	0	0		68						A
ì	1850		3547				18,350	7	6		103	19	0		67				84	0	
					75		15,390				104	4	0		67					10	
ł	1852	******	3532		614		20,898	19	6	***	133	10	0	***	91					10	
1	1853		2464	***	732	***	19,806	14	0	***	147	. 0	0	***	109	9	0	***	117	-6	
١	1854	******	4095	***	634	***	27,400	9	ñ	***	141	19	ň	***	100	7		***	126		100
ı	1855	*****	4990	***	412	***	26,533	-	ă		140	-	0	***	67	10	Ă	***	194		

BEING THE TWELFTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

By J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the Compendium of British Mining (published in 1843), Gleanings among Mines and Miners, &c.

A FEW COPIES of the REVIEW OF 1855, containing Statistics of the Metal Trade, the Dividends and Per centage Paid by British and Foreign Mining Companies, and the State and Prospects of upwards of 200 Mines. Aso, a FEW COPIES of the REVIEW OF 1852, 1853, and 1854, MAY BE HAD on application at Messrz. Warson and Curly's Mining Offices, 1, St. Michael's-alley, Corphill, London.

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Geological Maps, Plates, &c.
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Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

## Dotices to Currespondents.

• Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Number-during the past year being our of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

Economic Production of Nickel and Cobalt.—Sin: I will obtain full particular of the particular process referred to. There can be no doubt but that it is applicable to English as well as any other ores containing cobalt. I always experience much pleasure in being instrumental in affording information on any branch of mining industry.—Robert H. Collyen.

PROPOSED TENTIMONIAL TO ME. ROLLYER.

PROPOSED THE TENTIMONIAL TO ME. ROLLYER.

It may be the same liberally responded to; certainly one or two mines, in which I will interested, shall have a proposition to that effect at their first meetings. My principal object in thus addressing you is to show the lively interest taken in Mr. Hunt's welfare here; and as a mark of respect last Saturday (probably while your valuable Journal was printing the remarks spoken of), the likeness of Prof. Hunt, taken by Mr. S. Hodges, at a cost of 40 guineas, was presented to that gentleman by Sir C. Lemon, Bart., and a few gentlemen connected with the Polytechnic Society here, and upon the walls of our ball it will, I hope, long appear with Sir Humphrey Davy and others.—FALMOUTHIAN: Falsouth, Nov. 20.

Sr. John Del. Ray Missine Confany.—"S. H." (Norwich).—The next half-yearly dividend will be payable on Jan. 13, and the proper forms for claiming it may be obtained from the office after Jan. 1. The dividend will be only 11. per share. The one declared last June was 30s., and the total amount already paid is 331.7s. 6d.

GOLD MINING COMPANIES.—At the time accorded the secondarding and the seco

upon every 15t. share.

OLD MINING COMPANIES.—At the time several of these concoctions were projected, we advised the public that many of the companies were illegally constituted. No heed was given to our warning—the directors in many instances deceived the share-holders—they allowed themselves to be guited—and it was not until several of the exposures of these nefarious schemes took place that our opinion was in any way regarded. Our columns then reemed with complaints—we were called upon to remedy evils for those who had been too inert to look after their own interests. Gold quartz mining yet will pay, but it must be under different auspices than those which caused our mining companies to become a langing-stock in California, and a loss in England. The majority of the superintendents sent from this country were to ally incompetent for the parts they undertook, ignorant of miling, ands-send only eager to dissipate the capital entrusted to their care. The hotel-keepers in San Francisco, according to all accounts, must have reaped a rich harvest.

Inseral Veins in Limistone.—Siz: The question of the Cornish capitals to Mr. G.

MINNEAL VERNS IN LINESTONE.—SET: The question of the Cornish captain to Mr. G. Henwood, when he was shown strings of lead running through fossil shells, "Which were created first—the lead, or the oysters?" shows the necessity of some better education being given to our miners than the knowledge obtained solely by the pick and gad. Surely, had this sapient individual attended a mining school, even though it were of the most clementary order, he would not have propounded this deep problem.—A STUDENT: Cornhall, Nov. 27.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—"C. C." (Excter).—The engine certainly went to work on Nov. 17, and in splendid style, but it was merely a trial, as the works are not sufficiently forward to commence draining the mine. The engine worked for nine hours, and gave great satisfaction to all present.

ciently forward to commence draining the mine. The engine worked for hise hours, and gave great satisfaction to all present.

Equity.—Sir.: My father still continues in Cornwall, inspecting mines; but even if he were at home, I am of opinion he would not reply to your anonymous correspondent of last week; but, in justice to him, I feet bound to state that he is not inclined to be abusive or personal, as it must be patent to all that such letters lead to no good; and I think, on referring to the correspondence, it will be found that the envy and spite alluded to originated with parties who have little or nothing to do, and are needy; whereas, my father, who does not want it, has much more than he can conveniently attend to. When envious and personal letters are written, and my father is driven to reply, he endeavours to introduce something us-ful-by showing that elvans are not offshoots of granite, but lodes of their kind—where the copper-bearing channels are located—that deep sinking is a wast of money in fifteen cases out of twenty, if ore is not found at the depth of 30 fathoms—and also how the progress of mining might be facilitated, &m. It occurs to me that such remarks as those will prove equally useful with the lectures of Mr. Smyth, so prominently put forward in your Journal of late.—A. ENNOR: Wiselizooneb, Nov. 27.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS MINING COMPANY..—"An Old Subscriber" (Reigate).—The last call made was is, and from the great improvement in the property it is expected that another call to the same amount will bring the mine into a dividend-paying state. The works are being vigorously prosecuted under Capt. J. Dale.

LEAD MINING IN NORTH STAFFORDSWIRE.—Under this head, in our last Journal, re-

paying state. In worst are seeing vigorously prosecuted under cap. 3. Mais. agan Mission in Noarth Starpfondaying. — Under this head, in our last Journal, re-ferring to the Dale Mine, Warslow, we leadwertently printed that the mine was "issuadated about 12 months ago," for "swardered about 12 months ago," We also stated that "Capt. R. Nings" was the agent: it should have been "Capt. R. Nings." The progress now being made at this mineappears to be of a highly actis-factory character, as will be seen on reference to the agent's report, which we give to assorber column.

in another column.

ZENNER'S ROTATING BUDDLE.—Sir: In reply to "An Inventor of an Ore-cleaning Machine," in your last Journal, I beg to say that unavoidable causes have prevented me from furnishing the details promised, and which I intend to supply on an early eccasion. The machine has been worked since, and Capt. Jeffry has expressed the greatest satisfaction about its working, both as to quantity of work done, and superior cleanness of the ore dressed. Capt. Jeffry is well known as an able and intelligent Cornish miner, with a large experience in the different manners of gressing ores; and his judgment may be relied on as being sound and honest. I refer your correspondent, or any other party interested in cleaning ores, directly to Capt. Jeffry, and I have no doubt that he will give any information, or show the machine at work.—D. ZENNER: Netcoatle-on-Tyne, Nov. 27.

WENGE MORGAN (LANDOUREN).—"A Sharebolder" would feel obliged if any cor-

at work.—D. Zenne: Nescastle-on-Tyne, Nov. 27.

Where Modgan (Llandoverly).—"A Shareholder" would feel obliged if any correspondent would inform him whether that mine is at work? If so, what are its prospects, and under whose management is it carried on?—Nov. 26.

Australian Mining Company.—Sir: In your Journal of March 22, in your report of the meeting of the Australian Mining Company, I observe a statement made by a Mr. Jeffree as follows;—"He knew Mr. Forster intimately, and could unhesitatingly say he was no miner." In justice to myself and my employers, I must beg of you to allow the insertion of this letter in your Journal, in which I most unhesitatingly assert that I have no personal knowledge of any gentleman named Mr. Jeffree, neither am I aware that in the course of all my travels I have ever casually met any one so called; it is, therefore, scarcely probable that Mr. Jeffree and myself could be on such intimate terms without my knowing it.—Marraw Forsten: Charlton Mine, near Mount Remarkshole, South Australia, July 10.

East Inna Coal Company.—"A. Z." (Straiford).—The meeting will be held on

East INDIA COAL COMPANY.—"A. Z." (Stratford).—The meeting will be held on Dec. 3, and from the great interest at present existing regarding iron in India, it it expected it will be very faily attended.

Dec. 8, and from the great interest at present existing regarding iron in India, it it expected it will be very faily attended.

COPPER SERTING.—Size. "A Miner," of Redruth, gives some good advice to "Young Smelter," which I will not here recapitulate, as all who are interested can read it in last week's Journal. He state that "Young Smelter" has the hearty good wishes of all. This has ever been the ery of the miner: it is not his good wishes only that are required, but the active support of himself and fellow-miners. Had they, as a body, only shown common energy, the question would long since have been settled; but it is not to be expected that the public will feel great interest in any undertaking, however luckly it may be put forward, when they see those most concerned looking on with the greatest apathy. The miners require others to fight their battles; and had it not been for this selfish feeling and want of knowledge of their own power, they would not have been so generally known by the term of "bal sellers" as they are. It is a melancholy fact, that when any one appears in the country with the preatige of a name, and a little money, he is (no matter what his anticoedents may have been) toadled by the majority of Cornishmen. To look for any support from the miners in any project for their amelioration, is hopeless: they live but for to-day, and their numberless petty jealousies prevent any sound combination among tises. Let "Young Smelter" bide his time, and in a comparatively short period he may obtain the co-operation of those who are sufficiently strong to oppose the Swansea monopoly; and when a powerful body is organised, he will then have the Cornish miners to assist him, it being their maxim always to side with the strongest and richest party.—Devoarias: Tousieck, Nov. 26.

Mining Management.—Size: At various periods, several of your correspondents have complained of the inconvenience of directors residing in the country when the offices are in London. This is, no doubt, a great evil; but I can poin

MINION MANAGEMENT.—Sig: At various periods, several of your correspondents have complained of the Inconvenience of directors residing in the country when the offices are in London. This is, no doubt, a great evil; but I can point out one much greater. I happen to be a shareholder in a mine where the offices are in the country. I believe the shareholders reside in several countier, and unfortunately this is the case with the committee of management. The consequence is, they cannot meet together so often as is necessary for the good government of the mine; and when they do so, the company is tramelled with their travelling expenses, the reports but seldom appear in your Journal, and if a transfer is necessary to be made from London, it requires two days to clapse before it can be executed; consequently, there is a great impediment to business, the shares are quoted at a nominal price, but there are no buyers. I can only say, from my own experience, could I get rid of mine, I never again would invest in any concern attended with so many difficulties. The mine, I am given to understand, is a good property; but, under the present system of management, the public can have no confidence in it. The directors and purser may be persons of honest intention—their motives may be very good, but still the mode in which they are acting in erroneous. What I would propose is this, that provincial associations, with a large number of country shareholders, if they wish to obtain the support of the London public, should have an agency in the metropolis, where reports could be seen, and transfers executed. This would private the great delays which now take place in the latter instance; and in the former case, prevent the necessity, if information is required, of each individual shareholder writing to the purser, who may be so engaged that he does not deem it necessary to reply for three or four days, and thus the London shareholders may lose the market. The agent's report should be forwarded to your Journal every fortnight, and this

been in the market longer than ourselves.—WATSON AND CURLL.

REDUCTION OF IRON ORES BY ACIDS.—The process at present patented by M. Sinding,
the Bergmester of the southern district of Norway, is for the reduction of capper
from slags which have been imperfectly sentied. It has been tried at Folden with
great success, and at a comparatively moderate cost.

LOSEWARNE CONSOLS.—SIZ: Some short period since, I purchased a few shares in this
mins. Although I have observed several reports of the property in the Mining
Journal, I should wish to know when a public meeting is to be held. The mine is
on the Cost-book System, and there should be held a meeting at least every three
months.—F. G.: Brompton, Nov. 28.

months.—F. G.: Brompton, Nov. 28.

Itxox Mixe.—Sus: There is no doubt that this mine has every indication of success. The reports of the manager and the captain of the mine are very encouraging, and such as should induce the shareholders to work the mine vigorously. What, then, is the reason why the mine is to be abandoned? Simply because the shareholders will not pay up their calls; and hitherto it has fallen upon a small portion of them to meet the cost of the mine. They have refused to do so any longer, it being evident that the non-paying shareholders, in the event of any important discovery being made, would claim the benefit of the discovery, without having borne an adequate share of the risk of failure. I am fully persuaded that the mine will ultimately prove remunerative. The committee should at once torfeit all shares upon which the calls are in arrear, and call a meeting of those shareholders who have hitherto supported the mine. This unfair mode of boding back calls, with the view of paying them should the mine prove profitable, has been the ruin of many concerns, which have proved fortunes to new companies.—A Shaankholders in arrear, Dening the last two years the shares have been as low as 1s., and at other times in demand at 11.

demand at 11.

SETURIAN MINING COMPANY.—The conditions of the sale have not yet been for warded to this country, but so soon as they arrive we shall deem it our duty to offer some remarks on them. In the mean time, it behoves the Boglish shareholders carrilly to watch over their interests, and by their representatives they must see that no loophole is afforded for evasion or equivocation. They should profit by the lessons of the past, and must bear in mind that the property is in its present position solely owing to a combination of mismanagement, neglect, inertia, and chicanery.

solely owing to a combination of mismanagement, neglect, inertia, and chicanery. Quantz Crasmina.—Siz: Will you allow me to ask Mr. Hopkins how long will it take to grush 64 yards of a quartz reef? According to what is stated in the Times this week, the Colonial Gold Company has finished crushing quartx with a very great loss, but that the Port Phillip Gold Mining Company is now going to crush 65 yards of quartz. Will the balance in hand he sufficient to do this crushing work I was led to suppose that the Port Phillip Company was too experienced to spend the capital in quartz crushing. If fear, Sir, that these crushing times will cause a very heavy day of reckoning, and that the patient shareholders will at last rouse, and become desperate, and say it heavily on those that have so long deceived them. When is the next meeting to be held?—A. B.: Hull.

ING AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We have been informed that operations for poer mining in this part of the world have almost ceased, and the various comines formed broken up. It would appear to be for want of sufficient capital, as, at e sale of copper ore at swansea, on Tuesday, there was 76 tons from Namaqualand.

the sale of copper ore at Swansea, on Tuesday, there was 76 tons from Namaquiand, Woon Silver-Lead Mine — Sir: The shareholders in this company are informed, by circular, that the committee have determined to act upon the advice of Capt. Dale, and to follow his recommendations. Had I been present at the meeting, I should have most decidedly objected to the resolution; for, judging from the antecedents of Capt. Dale with which I am Sequainted, I do not think such a decision as the fate of a mine-should have been arrived at upon his judgment alone. Wheal Procker, Wheal Eckley, Wheal James, Pencorse Consols, Mineral Court, Cornubian, Wheal Marshall, Parkwyn, and Carwalsick, do not redound much to his fame as a property mining matters, and under his management are known to have been unfortunate failures. Experience may have done something for him, but I, for one, hope the shareholders will hesitate to follow his plans, or work the mine under his dictum. The insertion of the above in your next Journal may prevent the mismanagement of a property which, if persevered with, and properly managed, is believed to be good.—A Holden or 50 Sharks: Leeds, Nov. 26.

SOUTH Plankix Minks.—"G. H." (Chelmsford).—This mine is conducted strictly on

THE PHONEX MINE.—"G. H." (Cheimsford).—This mine is conducted strictly of the Cost-book System, as at estimate was made at the last meeting for the cost use for the ensuing two months, and a call made accordingly.

the Cost-Sook system, as at estimate was made at the last meeting for the costs due for the ensuing two months, and a call made accordingly.

South Wheal Wrey.—Sir: In the notice of the South Wheal Wrey meeting, in your last Journal, it is stated:—"The accounts were, we understand, very unsatisfactory, although passed." I do not know who supplied you with the information, but if it is intended to convey that the adventurers at the meeting so considered the accounts, I take the liberty to state that this is incorrect. In all cases where there has been no committee nor an auditor appointed previous to the meeting, I suggest the appointment of an auditor. I did so in this case, but the meeting overruled it, decided they were satisfied with the accounts, and then they were passed.—Hrand Wills, Chairman of the Meeting: Plymouth, Nov. 27.

To the Shareholders of the Imperial Brazilian Minino Association.—The committee appointed at the Imperial Brazilian meeting consider that it will be desirable the affairs, so far as the present company are concerned, should be brought to a close, and wound up. The association have the power in their own hands, to dissolve whenever they shall find it expedient to do so, consequently the matter will be arranged without difficulty, and satisfactorily to the shareholders. It is presumed the return will be as much, if not more than 104, per share.—L. O. Gerra Caradovs.—Sir : "J. E." (Throgmoton-street) makes a great mistake in in-

presumed the return will be as much, if not more than 101, per share.—L. O. near Caradon.—Size: "J. E." (Throgmorton-street) makes a great mistake in in forming the public that this sett was formerly called the "Great East Caradon." It never was so called; Mr. Bennett and Capt. Burgan never had anything to d with the Great Caradon set; neither were any of our shares ever offered at 2s, pe share.—Hy. Gould Sharp, Sec.: Now. 28.

smare.—HY. GOULD SHARP, Sec.: Now, 28.

'T. C, S." (Baker-street).—A number of the shareholders are resident in Liverpool, and the quarts supposed to contain gold was not the property of the company, but of shareholders who possess an estate in the country. We believe no detailed account of the smelting operations have yet come to hand. The vessel with the smelting materials arrived at its port of destination some time in the commencement of the apring. The half-yearly meeting of the company will be held in the ensuing month, and probably the report will give some account as to how operations have progressed up to the last advices.

monin, and probably the report will give some account as to how operations have progressed up to the last advices.

Inning Committees,—Sir: I was at a meeting in the course of this week, and, to my great surprise, before any business was commenced, on the motion of a share-holder, one of the committee had to retire from the meeting, having sold his shares. Surely it would have been better that he should have resigned previously, a sholding no stake in the mine he was not competent either to vote or attend the meeting. I stated, with regard to this mine, in a former communication, that we had but virtually, then, two committeemen; as it is we have now but one. Had five members been elected instead of three this could not have happened. The quarterly meeting must soon be held, and I trust my brother shareholders will see the necessity of appointing an independent committee to watch over the interests of the shareholders. An old proverb says that "Too many cooks spoil the broth," but yet we are told "In a multitude of counsellors there is a safety." I have no doubt the dual-unit, which now at present watches over our affairs, is actuated with the best intentions; so is a certain place, not to be mentioned to ears politic, paved with the same unterial. What we require is, not that the interests of a particular clique should govern aur affairs but that a sufficient number of committeemen should be elected that the general welfare of the company might be considered, and not particular riews carried out, which probably are only entered into, without any regard to the prosperity of the mine, but solely for the purpose of traffic in shares.

—Farkitim: Hackney.

ZEMBRICE AND EAST CLINNIS MINING COMPANY.—"G. H." (Old Bond-street),—This

EMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS MINING COMPANY.—"G. H." (Old Bond-street), adventure was originally brought out in 10,240 shares; last year they we EXAMONE AND LAST UNINNIS MINING COMPANY.—"G. H." (Old Bond-street).—This adventure was originally brought out in 10,240 shares; last year they were multiplied to 61,440, making every original share equal to six. In consequence of for feiture for non-payment of calls, the number is now reduced to 36,520, and the call fall heavy upon the present shareholders; but, according to the report at the last meeting, it would appear that the time is not far distant when they will receive corresponding benefit in the shape of dividends.

With last week's MINING JOURNAL WE gave a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, containing—The Mines and Minerals of America—No VII.; Anthracite Coal for Locomotives; Fractical Mining—Colliery Operations; Our Globe, and the Geologists; Theoretical Iron Makers; Stratification; Trial of Patent Causes—No. VII.; On Granite Formations; the Liberty Mines, in Virginia; Regulating Air-Door for Boilers, &c.; the late James Hann, the Self-Taught Mathematician; The Miner's Hymn. Iron Metallurer &c. Boilers, &c.; the late James Hann, the Self-The Miner's Hymn; Iron Metallurgy, &c.

# THE MINING JOURNAL

Railman and Commercial Garette.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 29, 1856.

The returns from the Board of Trade of the exports and imports for the month ending Oct. 31, and for the first ten months of this year, expiring that day, are now issued. They are again most remarkable, and most encouraging, as demonstrating the nation's prosperity under very difficult and trying times. Consols are the barometer of the money market, and these reports are essentially the barometer of the money market, and these reports are essentially the barometer of the trade and commerce of the country. They furnish statistical information beyond gainsny or controversy, and give details of every article of which the totals consist. The aggregate exports for the month, of British production and manufacture, is equal in value to 10,666,951L, which, compared with 8,860,594. for October of 1855, shows an increase of 1,806,357L. The total exports for the term worth of the wave records of 1,806,357L artists 1907,181. for the ten months of this year amount to 95,573,5561. against 78,087,4311. the total of the same months in 1855, which necessarily gives an in

crease of 17,486,1264.

It is a source of much gratification to find that shipments of article identified with the mining community—coal, hardwares, metal, and metallic manufactures—continue to increase in greater proportion than any other branch of British industry, and that they constitute nearly onefourth of the whole of the exports. The details are given in a tabular form in another column of the month's returns. The only decrease will be found in steam-engines, and merely in the difference which 82,026t. is

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1855.

BEING THE TWELFTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

MINING BROKERS.—Siz: At the same time that we thank you for the very flattering remarks upon our "Circular," which appeared in your Journal of Saturday, we do not wise to arrogate to ourselves a position to which we are not entitled—that of not wise to arrogate to ourselves a position to which we are not entitled—that of the lifety of the lifety of the lifety of the lifety of the New York of

to 97,7491.; but the excess in other machinery is the balance of 284,6 as compared with 136,1881, and hence the augmentation of exports of achinery is collectively 133,6781. in October, 1855, over October, 1855. exports of coal during the ten months amounted to 2,455,5561, agai 2,125,5531. in the ten months of 1855; hardwares and cuttery to 3,039,23 as compared with 2,407,1171; machinery to 2,248,2481, as opposed 1,869,3291. in last year, and metals to 15,105,8391, as compared with 1,999,5091. in 1855, which shows an excess of metals of 4,006,3391. When alluding to the returns of the first nine months, we mentisthat, if the exports continued to increase during the remaining the months in the same ratio, as they had done in the preceding portion of year, the total would amount to about 110,000,0001. in 1856, and that of hardwares, metals, and metallic manufactures would reach to she 26,897,0201. The augmentation of the last month is in excess of this culation, and if the shipments go on during Nov. and Dec. in the n degree, the total annual shipments will represent the enormous sum degree, the total annual shipments will represent the enormous um 114,688,266/.; and of this, metals, &c., will furnish 27,417,653/.,orace one-fourth of the whole of the shipping trade of Great Britain, as resp

home production and manufactures.

Surely, these results ought to demonstrate fully the important positive which the mining interests take in the scale of national prosperity; a yet there are still some of such narrow minds as to be unable to complete the fact, and who regard the mineral wealth of this country as of the scale of hend the fact, and who regard the mineral wealth of this country as of importance—men who will readily encourage every scheme of foreigns terprise, but consider home undertakings of a similar nature as unword of support. Certainly, this class is very limited. If anything will covince them, Government reports ought to do so, and nothing can furnibetter encouragement for the more extensive development of the mineral especiations of Great Britain, and show the necessity for the formation efficient associations to open up known districts of rich mineral deposits England and Ireland. England and Ireland

Concurrently with the publication of these valuable returns, the smelt announce the advance of best copper to 120t, per ton. We have repeated called attention to the fact that the demand for metal and metallic man called attention to the fact that the demand for metal and metallic man factures was such that a rise was inevitable; and when these monopolis suddenly reduced the price a short time since, we urged our readers to frain from apprehension, that the measure was not warranted, and the reaction would be equally extensive and without much delay. Oppredictions are now nearly verified. This is further evidence of the necessity of more energy being thrown into the mining districts, and even month clearly determines the yield of ore is not increasing equivalent with the extraordinary increase of demand.

In our last Journal we alluded to the discoveries of iron in India, and drew attention to the report of the Court of Directors which had been warded to us. Although the reports of the different surveyors varie to the site which ought to be fixed on for the erection of iron-works, all were agreed that valuable ores of that useful metal existed in g abundance and easily available in all the different presidencies. Accing to the accounts of several scientific gentlemen, it appears that several scientific gentlemen. ing to the accounts of several scientific gentlemen, it appears that see of the sorts of iron ore found in India are of such a quality that it is a sable of making the finest steel, and if proper appliances were used could not only be manufactured in sufficient quantities for use in Inductional become a valuable article of export, the steel being as fine that of Swedish Danemora, or the best Russian marks. While so may project are being mooted for dubious foreign speculations, we deem it duty to draw the attention of our readers to this important branch of dustry; it must be remembered that British India, although it has bunder our rule for a century, is but a comparatively unearlocate that under our rule for a century, is but a comparatively unexplored territors and the introduction of railroads and the electric telegraph will not on open a traffic through our own provinces, but, in the course of time, mu have an influence on those territories in Central India which are still sul have an influence on those territories in Central India which are still subject to the sway of the native independent princes. Steam has greatly abridged the distance to Hindostan, and a voyage there, which was for merly an event, has now become an everyday occurrence. We would advise no English capitalists to invest their money rashly, often such his been done on the faith of garbled reports from Punic governments; every facility is here given to investigation, they have their own countryments deal with, and, if deceived, can obtain redress, according to their owned of laws and customs, instead of being exposed to the duplicity and chies nery of aliens. Our space does not allow us here further to dilate up this subject, but, in our next, we trust, from reliable sources, we shall be enabled to put before our readers a correct statement of the mineral weak of India, more especially as regards the production of one of the great of India, more especially as regards the production of one of the gra-staple commodities of the world—iron.

In the Mining Journal of June 28 we published an interesting paper on "Well Sinking, and Earth Boring Apparatus," read at the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, by Mr. David Chadwick. In this the lecturer pointed out the antiquity of well-sinking, likewise the methods used by the ancients in order to obtain a supply of water. According to his account, the first mechanical contrivance for raising water from wells was the screw, invented by Archimedes, who was slain at the size of Syracuse, about 212 a.c. The force-pump, invented by Cyrrinux, at described by Virravivis, was likewise explained, as well as the manner of boring Artesian wells in China, some of which are from 1800 to 2000 feet in depth, and at the same period gave examples of several wells that had been successfully bored in different parts of England and the Continent, together with the more recent improvements.

On Tuesday, at the Government School of Mines, Mr. Warnores W. Smyth delivered a lecture on "Deep Boring." The lecturer commenced by describing the different tools and rods which were required in boring; these were illustrated by diagrams and models of the apparatus required. The construction of the machinery for letting down the rods in the deep borings in Westphalia was described. Among those who had laterly introduced great improvements in deep boring was M. Mulot, who had sunk the Artesian well at Grenelle, near Paris: here the sounding rod had been composed of separate pieces, connected together, and, consequently, soon became of great weight. Whenever the chiscl, or cutting tool was raised, and the shell lowered to bring up the broken earth, it was necessary that the rod should be taken to pieces, and brought to the surface. This had to be done every time the chisel was detached and has shell for removing the earth was lowered. At the latter part of the operation the sound-rod weighed upwards of 6½ tons, and this was obliged to be raised after each successive stroke at the bottom of the well. Another gentleman, who had lik

considerable utility, where it has been employed, either for mining purposes or for geological research. The whole of these inventions have been previously described in the Mining Journal.

Among deep borings, he could mention the mine of Kuttenberg, which had been sunk upwards of 500 fms.; this had been abandoned about 150 years since; Rohrbucket, in Tyrol, over 400 fms.; the Samson shaft, in the Hartz; Tresavean, near Gwennap, in Cornwall, the deepest coppermine in England; Monkwearmouth Colliery, in Durham; Grenelle, near Paris; Kentish Town; and the Artesian wells at Trafalgar-square. These last had been the deepest borings for that sort of work we had had for a considerable period. Deeper ones had since been proceeded with, and we were rising higher in the scale of nations. CEXHAUSEN had used the upper rods thin and light, leaving the lower and heavier ones to do the cutting work, the upper being only required to lift the lower; in some instances a counterbalance was used. A diagram was shown of this, which illustrated the principle on which the machinery worked. In some cases these upper portions were constructed of wood, jointed with iron, and being of a larger size they were inconvenient, in consequence of their striking against the sides. Discousse had patented a system whereby hollow rods of iron were used; these had been found not to answer in all

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she was 29, 18 had to before years. It that and i are t lay of and to to give has

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isstances, in consequence of the difficulty of keeping out the water. They must remember that at a depth of 300 ft. they were subject to a pressure of aine atmospheres; owing to the leaks that were constantly occurring, these had to be given up. Exnuausus had tried them with more success while sinking a deep bore-hole, from 1843 to 1845, at Neue Salzberg, in Westphalia. The rods there were made in lengths of from 9 to 15 ft. It the extremity of the tube a solid plug had been inserted; it was not convenient to have long pipes. The depth sunk here had been over 2000 ft., and deducting for the less weight in water, it would be 9804 ft. Here they had used 1898 ft. of hollow rods, being about 100 lbs. per 30 ft. of rols; 6326 lbs., 232 ft. lighter; 1044 lbs., and 90 ft. heavy, 1620 lbs.—making altogether 8990 lbs., being a gain over the other of 2215 lbs., and taking into consideration the water, in round numbers it might be assumed at 3000 lbs. If they calculated the number of strokes, and the greater efficacy of the work performed, they could not fail to see the immense advantage. Another was by a segmental lever, with a counterbalance something in the shape of a gasometer, immersed in water, with no bottom, which he denominated an aerometer, by which the rods could be taken up, and then fall by themselves.

Several other diagrams were shown of various inventions, by which not only the loose mud could be brought up, but likewise solid masses, so that the strata of the country through which they were boring could be accurately known, and this, he need not tell them, was of great importance in mining operations. A large piece of rock salt was then shown, which had been taken up 210 ft. from the surface, as well as two blocks of sand-some from the coal measures, one of which had been raised from a depth of 1066 ft.; and illustrated the dip of the strata, which Mr. Waringrows to miners and geologists, and concluded by observing that great practical inowledge was required, not only to know the strata through which the

ingrovements, there was every probability that science and practice would, as it progressed, yet achieve greater triumphs.

One of the greatest blessings an Euglishman boasts of is "freedom of scion;" this cannot be too highly prized; but when it endangers human life, surely there ought to be some salutary restrictions placed upon it. Our railway system has long been considered defective, and it was not still some years after that had been in operation, and a number of accidents were of daily occurrence, that Government stepped in and appointed inspectors; and ever since that period there are many who say that this interference is even yet too little; and, if our candid opinion were asked, we do not believe we should materially differ from those who advance this idea. If Government interference be necessary on land, how much more to is it at sea; and the late disasters which have occurred with iron ships have shown how necessary some efficient supervision is. We need not allude to the loss of the Birkenhead, nor the many accidents that have lately taken place; but we must be alive to the sound truism, that the construction of these ships is in general very faulty.

The Roalym, built at Glasgow by Mesers. Barchay and Currier, on her maiden voyage from Stethin to Leith, has not been heard of, although she left for her port of destination on the 8th. The Fort George, iron sailing hip, built at Glasgow in 1855, was laid on for Calcutta; during the time be was loading, she was discovered not to be water-tight; sailed on Jan. 29, 1856, and was obliged to put back, Feb. 12, so leaky, that her cargo hal to be discharged, and about 50 per cent. of her original cost disbursed before she was able to sail again; yet this vessel is classed A1 for twelve years. The Demetries, only built the commencement of the present year the repairs. Those are but few instances, but they are by no means isolated, and, we regret to say, of too frequent occurrence.

It must not be supposed we are unable to construct from the said appears to

The interest attached to the question of the production of coal in the visinity of London continues to increase. We hear, moreover, that tests are going on in different districts, both in Surrey and Kent; and a company is in course of formation at Portsmouth to determine the same matter in Hampshire. In three of the southern counties, therefore, sufficient confidence in the issue is felt to encourage the necessary outlay in boring to the proper depth, or rather to a depth beyond which all further boring would be futile, in a commercial sense.

A very strong feeling exists, no doubt, in the minds of many influential persons, both commercial and scientific, that the efforts of the adventurers in this project will be rewarded with success, while others regard the question as quite Utopian, and as one which will end in disappointment with the sacrifice of much money. One party is of opinion that the coal measures are at such an extreme depth as to render them perfectly valueles; while another contends that disturbances of Nature have thrown them up in Surrey and Kent to a reasonable distance from surface. Under this latter impression, private persons have commenced operations in these two counties, which is the proper course of proceeding, before the formation of companies, or other associations, for the general carrying out of the plans, in the event of the first experiments being conclusive; but we must regard with some suspicion the proposition of companies to carry on the mere process of boring, and hence the "Portsmouth and London Coal Mining Company" does not appear warranted in the present stage of this important problem.

A letter on this subject, from Mr. G. Bartuwer, of the School of Science, Plymouth, argues that the red clay deposit at Horsham has nothing whatever be found." This writer expresses his conviction very strongly that there is as much chance of finding coal within 30 miles of London, or within four times that distance, as there is of discovering diamonds; but here he is rather too sweeping,

The whole story of metropolitan coal production "has arisen," says air. Bantlett, "from a curious jumbling together of two or three geological facts with the most absurd scientific blundering." "It happens," continues this writer, "that the Highgate London basin bedsof lignite, and the newly-worked beds of the same material on the banks of the Rhine, Nassau, Styria, Turkey, Asia, &c., are of the same geological age of formation, but that no such form of coal even as this exists in or beneath the London clays has been long known, or ought to have been known. But it hapclays has been long known, or ought to have been known. But it hap-pens that in the county of Hampshire, the Isle of Wight, &c., there are found outstanding patches of this London tertiary deposit, which is con-nected with, and almost overlies on its eastern borders, a 'formation' of a distinct class, and of an earlier epoch, named the 'Wealden.' It so hap-

pens in this Wealden district, near the town of Horsham, there is found, not a 'red sandstone,' but a red clay, which has been confounded by local geologists and certain city engineers with the 'new red sandstone' of the Midland Counties, Chestire, Stafford, Lancashire, Worcester, &c."

In opposition to this view of the case, there is the authority of Camden, Evelys, and Aubery, for the finding of coal in the metropolitan districts. The latter, in his history of Surrey, gives a minute description of the strata, and states that the Rev. Giles Thornborough, of Guildford, one of the King's chaplains, who resided at Slyfield Green, near Worplesdon, bored to the depth of 150 feet, when he came upon a bed of coal, "of a hard texture, like that called Cannel coal." That upon this discovery Lord Chancellor Hydden and others put in claims as the "patentees" of all mines in the Forest of Windsor, which led to the abandonment of the further prosecution of the works, although it was subsequently found that Worplesdon was not within the boundary of the Royal Forest. The pit fell in, and nothing but tradition was left to denote the spot. A drawing of the original diggings, but without identification of position, was, however, preserved, and we believe it is in the possession of Prince Albert. The particular spot to which tradition points, is on land denominated "The Goose Rye Farm." In this neighbourhood tests were commenced in 1852, by a proposed association, called "The West Surrey Collieries Company," but, from want of funds, apparently, were not continued. It was then considered that the outcrop of the coal was of a nature to indicate, with discoveries of iron ore, that the more solid coal would be found lower down. It is on or near this spot that Mr. Nalle has commenced his experiments. The subject, undoubtedly, is one of intense interest, and a mine of wealth will be the result to those who prove, commercially, that this great desideratum to man's use and comfort exists within a limited distance of the metropolis.

within a limited distance of the metropolis.

In another column will be found a special report of the meeting of the Mount Carbon Minino Company. From this it will be seen that the association have obtained an advance from a capitalist of 3750l., in order to discharge their liabilities in America. This sum will again set them free, and enable them to prosecute the workings of the large property they possess with advantage, provided a sufficient capital is raised to meet necessary contingencies. It may be remembered this company was started under favourable auspices, some four years since; it has since been reported upon by Prof. Ansten, and the value of the property ascertained. Unfortunately, the company fell into the too common error of not in the first place raising sufficient capital, the board was not efficiently concentrated, and hence many of the great mistakes that arose, and placed them in their late difficult position. It would appear that a sum of 10,000l, is ample to enable the company to make profitable returns; this we have no doubt the directors will be able to raise. There are now no great expenses to be encountered; there is a good plant, which would have before this afforded profitable results had there been sufficient funds to develope its capabilities. The plan for the reorganisation of the company will be found in another column, and it is not our intention here further to allude to it. Those who are interested can judge for themselves, but we must say that the company have been very fortunate, at so small a sacrifice, to be enabled to preserve their valuable property. It now becomes the duty of all concerned to put their shoulders to the wheel, and once more endeavour to establish the association on a fair and solid basis. In the course of a few months, all the liabilities will be discharged. Past experience, dearly purchased, will teach the directors to avoid the evils which have hitherto impeded the development of the property. According to all received accounts, as soon as all is again

### BAVARIAN MINING STATISTICS

	W	
Value.		orkmen ployed
	*********	2181
243,945		2359
		1012
4,292 404,791	************	36 2849
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THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

Nov. 26.—The Cornish copper mines, taken as a whole, are in in productiveness, as any one may see who will take the trouble to com pare the total amount sold at the ticketings since the commencement of the year with the number of tons sold in the same months of 1855. The standard is not so high as in 1855, because a state of war has always the effect of raising the standard; yet it is now at a very good rate, and such as must well remunerate the miners. There was a fall for three or four weeks, which had no justifiable cause so far as the public could see, but, since then, the smelters have been so generous as to recur again to the previous prices, and now even to advance beyond them. The copper ore previous prices, and now even to advance beyond them. The copper ores sold last week at Truro realised considerably per ton above those of similar produce sold in the corresponding week of October. And comparing the sale last week with that of the corresponding week three months ago, when the average produce was the same, we find the following results:—

Nov. 20 £131 18s. 63 £64.

The above shows that the produce being the same, the rise of the standard in November made a difference of 7s. 6d. per ton of ore. This is taking the third ticketing in the month, when Devon Consols and the eastern mines sell their ores; and it appears from the above, that Devon Consols shareholders received for the 2060 tons they sold last week, about 770% more than they would have received if they had sold those ores in August. There can be no doubt that the standard is in a very good position at the present time; and that the prospects of a great many of the Cornish mines, both dividend and those in a forward progressive state, were never better than they are at the present time.

than they are at the present time.

But, although this is the acknowledged state of things, business in mining shares continues dull, and the brokers have very seldom had so little to do, as has fallen to their lot during the last week or two. Gentlemen who act as pursers for several mines, say they have no transfers coming in for registry, and on all hands mining shares appear to stand pretty much in a state of stagnation. It must be a really fine improvement which will now attract purchasers. This inactive condition of the share market is attributed, and justly so, to the tightness of the money market, which has restricted speculation on the part of capitalists in London, and prevents tradesmen and commercial men in Cornwall from adventuring, and throws tradesmen and commercial men in Cornwall from adventuring, and throws many sellers into the market, who must have money though it is so scarce, and therefore sell even good shares at a sacrifice. It is only the staunch dividend mines which can at present keep up prices; all mines making calls are now subject to depreciation in the prices of shares, however good may be their prospects; and there probably never was a time when capitalists could so cheaply get into good progressive mines, which, in the course of 1857 would, according to present appearances and sales of ore, amply remunerate them for their outlay. With regard, however, to the money market, it is believed that we have now seen the worst of it, and that the scale will soon turn in our favour, and more mining business be transacted as money becomes more plentiful.

There has been some business in Dividend Mines, amongst which West Seton has attracted attention, but shares are difficult to be procured. South

Seton has attracted attention, but shares are difficult to be procured. South Frances, as a first-rate dividend mine, stands at 365l.; Wh. Clifford, 580l.; North Basset, 35l.; West Basset has risen to 33l.; Wh. Buller, about 260l. East Basset is one of the few progressive mines which keep up a strong price, shares being about 60l. Shares have advanced in South Carn Brea, as the mine looks fayourable in the bottom of the shaft. In Grambler and

St. Aubyn the shares are from 80% to 90%; if Williams's lode in the 36 should prove good, shares will advance. At South Tolgus account many of the shareholders met with a disappointment; they expected a 2% dividend, but in consequence of some back costs having to be charged the mine was in debt about 180%. As the mine is working at a profit, another two months will show a different state of things. Boiling Well continues to look well for further improvements, and the mine is managed by a good practical agent. Old Tolgus United has drawn the attention of some parties in the neighbourhood, the prospects at present being very encouraging. At Wheal Ellen account a call of 15s. per share was made. Wheal Margery will do well as soon as the machinery for winding and crushing is at work. Great Wheal Vor Tin Mine is increasing sales of black tin. Great Hewas is doing better than hitherto; any one going to St. Austell from the west may see signs of activity on the mine, and the stamps busy.

The Great Wheal Busy 85-in. pumping engine went to work on Nov. 17. If these extensive mines are successful, it will be a most important circumstance for the working miners of the district, as well as for the company. It is said that the pumping engine is now reducing the water very fast, much more so than was expected. The Great Consols, in Gwennap, is about to be abandoned. The United and St. Day United companies have continued the workings for some time past at a considerable loss, and the United Mines adventurers will go on no longer. Therefore, at a meeting held last week of the two companies, it was proposed by Mr. William Williams, of Tregullow, on behalf of the United Mines adventurers, and seconded by Mr. Francis Pryor, on behalf of St. Day United Mines to the lords, and six months' notice be given for vacating the setts. These extensive mines have been the most productive of any in Cornwall. From some statistics published by Mr. Robert Hunt, it appears that, from 1815 to 1854, the Consolidated Mines, to be given for vacatin

At the Penzance County Court, Mr. J. S. Buzza, an auctioneer and mine broker, of St. Ives, claimed from Mr. Edward Dunstan, a mine agent at Lelant, the sum of 7l. 10s., for commission on the sale of five shares in Providence Mines, at 60l. per share. The plaintiff stated that the defendant instructed him to sell the five shares, but that after he had sold them to Captain Anthony, of Lelant, defendant refused to let him have them. The 7l. 10s. which he claimed was 2½ per cent. on 300l., the value of the shares. The defendant, on being examined, denied that he ever employed the plaintiff to sell his shares, and judgment was given for the defendant. Mr. Neshit, F.G.S., principal of the Agricultural and Chemical College.

shares. The electronary of the Agricultural and Chemical College, Mennington, London, has been lecturing to a large assemblage of farmers, at Truro. The lecture was a very able elucidation of some of the principles of the application of science to agriculture, and, in its more practical parts, it treated of farm-yard dung, the application of lime and sand to agriculture, rotations of crops, farm leases, &c.: whilst in the discussion which followed, the lecturer gave his opinions respecting the properties and value of linseed, oil-cake, rape-cake, and other matters. The professor is one of the first authorities of the day on the chemistry of agriculture, and his visit to Cornwall will probably have some effect in quickening the farmers' exertions, so as not to be behind any other part of England in the treatment and cropping of the soil. There has been a good deal of enterprise among the farmers of Cornwall since the introduction of artificial manures, and a large amount of capital is now yearly laid out in guano, superphosphate, &c. Still, there is no doubt much room for improvement and advancement, and for increasing the agricultural produce of the county. At Mr. Nesbit's lecture, at Truro, the chair was taken by Mr. Willyams, a county magistrate, and one of the partners in the firm of Sims, Willyams, and Co., copper smelters.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

Nov. 27.-In the hope that the unprecedentedly large arrivals of gold during the past week-amounting to no less a sum than 1,570,0002,would afford some relief to the pressure in the money market, a more cheerful feeling has pervaded the trade, though at present we are unable to report any indications of improvement. The general opinion prevalent

during the past weex—amounting to no less a sum than 1,570,0001,—would afford some relief to the pressure in the money market, a more cheerful feeling has pervaded the trade, though at present we are unable to report any indications of improvement. The general opinion prevalent is, that there will be no improvement until the orders for the spring demand are received. The makers of the best brands of merchant iron are receiving the rates of quarter-day, but some brands of fair qualities have been offered at reduced prices. The demand for pig-iron has improved. The mills and forges are tolerably well employed, and in Derbyshire and Yorkshire we are not aware of any decrease in the number of working owing to the depression in the trade. In Lancashire several of the founders have put their men on short time.

The Coal Trade continues active, and a very large production is now going on in Derbyshire and Yorkshire, the great bulk of which is supplied to the metropolitan and southern markets. The demand for hard coal is less active, owing to the depression in cotton and woollen manufactures. The export trade at Grimsby, from the Yorkshire coal fields, continues to make steady progress.

If we may judge of the reports we have received of the different lines of railway communication to facilitate the transmission of coals from reveral districts in the Yorkshire coal fields, we should entertain little doubt of the same being successfully carried out. Several of the coal increase on the line to Gildersome, Yorkshire, are now immediately connected with the Local, Bradford, and Halifax Junction Railway by sidning to the coal proprietors and the company a ready means of railway are proceeding satisfactorily. A meeting was a wear and ymeans of the transit of coal to those places there its consumption is required. The directors of the wharf are making a convenient wharf or landing at Adwalton, to enable several coal proprietors in that neighbourhood, who cannot connect their works with the railway by sidings, to shoot their co

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be laid before the company. Mr. Cooper, the cashier at the works, said he would communicate the wishes of the jury to the company. A furnaceman, named Matthew Morris, was committed for two months'

hard labour on Friday last, for having grossly neglected the ventilation of a coal mine belonging to the Earl of Crawford and Balcarris, at Up-

holland, Lancashire.

The meeting of the newly-formed mining company took place at Edensor on Wednesday, and we learn that it was decided to work the Calver

## THE IRON AND COAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE.

ON OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WOLVERWAMPTON.)

Nov. 28.—The Iron Trade presents no new feature; orders are slack many works are not fully in operation, and it is said that others are making for stock. There appears no doubt that a reduction will take place in the price of iron at the next quarter-day, which, indeed, will only be the recognition of the reduction which the great majority of ironmasters have already accepted.

It is often asked how it is, that with so largely augmented an expor of iron the trade in this district should be so flat? And it has been in-sinuated that the depression here exists only in the unfounded grumbling of dissatisfied ironmasters. One or two considerations may help to explain this apparent paradox:—First, that there is an actual depression in South Staffordshire is evident, from the fact that prices are so much re-South Staffordshire is evident, from the fact that prices are so much reduced. Staffordshire ironmasters are surely not so gloomily disposed as to prefer low to high prices. The highest price of pigs is now 4t, per ton; a moderate quality can be had for 3t. 10s., and 3t. 15s. is about the average. Not many years ago, Scotch pigs were brought into this district, but now they are fully as dear at Glasgow as Staffordshire pigs, after adding one-fourteenth for the difference between long and short weight. Again, the figures I gave last week show how greatly the American demand—so important an element in the trade of South Staffordshire—has followed for ince 18th. These forter must prove the tract to the tract white the tract white the tract white the tract which the tract white the tract whi

mand—so important an element in the trade of South Staffordshire—has fallen off since 1854. These facts must prove to the most obstinate that there is a real depression in the Staffordshire iron trade, so that the two facts co-existing have to be reconciled.

A good deal of the difficulty is got rid of by remembering that the great increase in the export of iron is shown on comparing it with that of 1855, a most depressed year, when failures amongst Staffordshire houses were so frequent that scarcely a week passed away for some time without and addition to the list. If the exports this year be contrasted with 1854, the increase is very slight. The table below shows this contrast for the first nine months of 1854 and 1856 in the chief items of export:—

1856, 270,537 542,579 210,506 52,433 1854. £1,067,922 4,899,024 2,464,694 610,931

sion, like 1855, presents.

But 1854 was a year of great activity in the iron trade, and it may be asked how it happens, that as we have exceeded its exports, though only slightly, the same activity is not now presented by the iron trade in Staffordshire. The natural reply to this is that Staffordshire is only one of fordshire. The natural reply to this is that Staffordshire is only one of the iron-making districts — that enormous quantities are produced in Wales and Scotland; and, not to mention other districts, the iron trade in the north-east of England has, within the last two or three years, received a great impulse, and in order to keep all these growing means of production in full operation a commensurate augmentation in the demand must take place. There can be no doubt that Staffordshire prices have sent orders to other districts, and that these latter have reaped the chief advantages of the recovery of the export trade this year from the depression which paralysed it in 1855. These explanations appear amply sufficient to reconcile what at first sight appears to be conflicting.

The Coal Trade continues active, as might be expected at this season, but prices do not appear likely to advance further at present, which is probably owing to the diminished demand for the inferior sorts for the ironworks.

With respect to the Amended Special Rules, referred to at some length last week, I may say that a strong feeling does exist in this district that the mine agents should not be responsible for the proper working of the mines. Doubtless, as mines are now managed, this responsibility would be somewhat onerous, as a mine agent receives only a trifling allowance for overseeing each mine, and he visits it but once a week. It is, however,

mines. Doubtless, as mines are now managed, this responsibility would be somewhat onerous, as a mine agent receives only a trifling allowance for overseeing each mine, and he visits it but once a week. It is, however, impossible not to feel that the proprietors of mines who let the getting of the minerals to the butties, should be responsible for the latter carrying on the mining operations with due regard to the safety of human life. For instance, if a butty be employed who is reckless, or drunken, and knows little of, and cares less for, the precautions which experience has suggested for avoiding accidents, and if his neglect lead to loss of life, ought not those who employ this man to be responsible for the result, as well as the man himself, who is, perhaps, one of the victims of his own ignorance or recklessness. Or if a mine be worked in a notoriously careless manner—if precautions are not taken, and warnings pass unheeded—should not the mine agent discover it, and take steps to secure a better mode of management? How far the responsibility is to reach is matter for careful consideration. It must necessarily be limited, but to start with the idea that it does not exist in any degree, would be to render the Collieries Act nugatory. The advantages of this Act appeared, on Saturday last, at the Lodge Colliery, at West Bromwich. Eight persons were ascending in a skip, when the wrought-iron shaft of the fly-wheel broke. The skip was 270 yards from the bottom, but happily Messrs Davies, the proprietors, had complied with the requirements of the rules and the request of the Inspector, and had had an excellent break fitted to the winding gear, which was at once applied, and the men, instead of being dashed to pieces, were held quite safe in the shaft until they could be otherwise raised. This fact needs no comment.

# INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS ON THE CONTINENT

[FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.]

Nov. 26.-The prices of metal continue with but little variation. In Champagne pigs are quoted from 165 frs. to 160 frs., and as there are few or no orders, they may be had at even lower prices. For the second melting, prices are pretty firm at 190 frs., and 180 france for Nos. 11 and 12 Rolls, not so firm, at 325 frs. to 340 frs., delivered at the nearest railway station, and 335 frs. to 350 francs delivered free in Paris. Forge iron is firmer than any other, at 375 frs. to 380 frs. at the works. In the Lyons market rolls are offered for delivery here at 320 frs., which makes their price there somewhere about 290 frs. In the northern districts rolls have fallen 20 frs., down to 320 frs., and a further fall is expected; for in Pari namen 20 ms., down to 320 ms., and a further fall is expected; for in Pari no higher price than 300 frs. is paid, which, when cost of carriage is deducted, leaves 280 frs. for the price at the works. The proprietors of iror mines are sadly put out at this state of things, for their ores are quite unsaleable. At these prices the iron-founder can only afford to use foreign saleable. At these prices the iron-tounder can only amore to use foreign oros, and, consequently, all the French pigs that are produced now are made from Belgian ores. At Chalon-sur-Saône, first mark iron is quoted at from 535 frs. to 540 frs.; second mark, at from 520 frs. to 525 frs.; common foreign, from Moley, at from 450 frs. to 480 frs.; and Chatillonesis iron, at from 430 frs. to 460 frs. Such are the statements from the provinces; but in Paris we are all in a state of doubt and uncertainty. The producers have some on to the place to compete with the retail dealers, and undersell them; as the latter bought their stocks some time back at comparatively high prices. Consequently, the retailers ask, and sometimes get, 330 to 335 frs. for northern roll; when, as before stated, they cannot be sold direct from the sometimes get, 330 to 335 frs. for northern roll; when, as before stated, they cannot be sold direct from the works at more than 300 francs. The depot here of the Burgundy and Champagne Works keeps up the prices; 350 frs. for coke rolls, and 370 frs. for charcoal rolls; but the regular Paris quotations are, charcoal rolls, 370 frs.; coke ditto, 340 to 350 frs.; English iron, 330 frs.; Champagne forge-iron, 400 francs; Berry iron, 550 frs.; axies, 430 frs. to 440 frs. Machine iron, as it is termed here, has fallen lower than the common material—No. 1, 370; No. 2, 330 frs. wire is firm at 880 frs., and nail iron at 900 frs. Glasgow pigs and castings keep low, in consequence of the large stocks in hand. Copper is not much asked for; Russian stands at 290 frs. to 295 frs.; Chili, at 260 frs.; sheets, red, 315 frs.; 300 frs. to 305 frs. the yellow. Tin, on the contrary, has risen both in price and demand;—English, 370 frs.; Banca, 365 frs. to 370 frs. Lead is flat; 67 frs. in Paris, and 54 frs. in bond at

Marseilles. Zinc—Silesian, 70 to 71 frs. at Roue where Vieille Montagne is quoted at 80 frs., and sh Zine-Silesian, 70 to 71 frs. at Rouen, and 72 frs. in Paris

Marsellies. Zunc—Siesian, 70 to 71 rrs. at Rouen, and 12 rrs. in raris where Vieille Montagolier and Bernard, of the Saint-Chamond Iron-Works have recently perfected a method of producing ornamental and other designs in relief in rolled iron, by means of movable dies attached to the roller. How this is effected is not stated, but should the process be worth adopting, there can be no doubt but that means will easily be found for fitting movable dies to laminoirs. In a letter addressed by Mr. Richard to the Chamber of Commerce of St. Rtienne, it is stated that the iron, when drawn from the fire, is passed through ordinary rollers, until it has acquired the length, width, and thickness, desired; it is thon passed through the movable die rollers. An iron chest maker was presented with an ornamental strip, having the places for copper heads reserved; a shipbuilder with a plate base projection to cover cabin steps, and give foothold; and other tradesmen with ornamented pieces of iron for their respective uses. Mr Richard speaks very enthusiastically of the invention, and of engraving the cylinders—cylindrical dies, I suppose he means—by biting in with acids. He speaks as though the production of ornamental designs by engraved cylinders was a new process. Now, it certainly is not so in England; although, without having seen the process, I am not prepared to say what amount of novelty there may be in the mode in which the movable dies are adapted to the cylinders.

During the last period of the working of the blast-furnace at the "Mari During the last period of the working of the blast-furnace at the "Marienhütte," in Upper Silesia, where brown ironstone is smelted, a remarkably large amount of lead was observed. Thus, when the furnace had been in operation about five years, lead ate through under the hearth sideways about 6 in. below the tapping hole, so that with every tapping of iron, lead was contained in the irou. In consequence of this, a small cavity was formed below the tapping hole after every tapping, in which the lead collected, and which was emptied several times in the 24 hours. The amount of lead increased in such a way that in the last 18 months, 526 cwts. of 2½ to 3 ozs. assay lead was obtained in this manner. After being 7 years in operation, the furnace was blown down. On breaking it up, the pigs which had formed in the channels exhibited not only much lead, but also various aggregations of crystals, some of which were regarded as tituniferous in operation, the furnace was blown down. On breaking it up, the pigs which had formed in the channels exhibited not only much lead, but also various aggregations of crystals, some of which were regarded as titaniferous iron from their external appearance. Besides, red crystalline groups were found in the eroded masses. The crystals resembling titaniferous iron which were found in the cavities of the pigs formed partly cubes, which were here and there placed upon each other, like steps; but the greater part of them consisted of acicular crystals grouped in a plumose form. The colour was principally brassy yellow, but passed in particular places into a peculiar glittering blue. They were soft, rather harder than lead, but could be easily cut, forming a cut surface with a leaden lustre. They were strongly attracted by the magnet. Specific gravity—10.560. From several analyses performed by Nauwerk and Wersky these crystals consist of 88.76 lead, and 11-14 iron, corresponding to a compound of 1 atom iron and 2 atoms lead, which from calculation would consist of 88.08 lead and 11.92 iron. Such a compound has hitherto never been observed, and is the more remarkable as lead has very little affinity for iron, so that when the two are fused together, two compounds in strata one above the other are obtained, of which the lower contains very little iron and the upper very little elad. By the reduction of a alag containing lead and iron, Biewend prepared a well-fused, hard, almost entirely brittle, pale steel-grey shining metallic alloy, with a finely granular laminar fracture, containing 96.76 of iron and 3.24 of lead. The formation of this extremely interesting alloy may perhaps be explained by the long action of gaseous lead upon metallic iron. The red crystalline groups are partially surrounded by minium. They form cubes and varieties of cubes, have a glassy lustre, and consist of pure lead, the surface of which is coated with an extraordinarily thin layer of red oxide. of red oxide.

The production of gold in Russia, in the Ural Mines, during the first six months of the present year, is—Crown mines, 73 poods 5 lbs.; private mines, 108 poods 35 lbs., or 187 lbs.; which, I suppose, is equal to 6753 pounds, and worth about 416,000k, in round numbers.

# MINING AND IRONWORKING IN PRUSSIA .- No. I.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]
RAPID INCREASE OF THE MINERAL PRODUCTIONS OF PRUSSIA.—It has en well known for some few years that Prussia, with its seventeen millions of inhabitants, possessed a workable coal field of 51 German squar miles, equal to about 230 English square miles, the greater part of which was situate in the Rhine province and Westphalia; but from recent discoveries, made by boring, &c., it is calculated that Prussia possesses coal field equal to at least 200 German square miles, or 900 English square miles (not including brown coal, peat fuel, &c.), the average combined thickness varying from 30 to 240 feet of coal. But even supposing no more to exist than the 51 German square miles, of an average workable thickness of 30 feet, which is below the lowest calculation, the present production, or raising, of coals in Prussia (in 1855 equal to 3,334,261 English tons) could be carried on for about 5000 years; and taken at the more than moderate calculation of 60 feet in thickness, for about 10,000 years. By this calculation, 150 German square miles are not taken into consideration, neither is the difference between the 30 or 60 ft., as calculated, and the known average thickness of 130 ft. of coal.

From 1817 until 1855 the average increase in the production was as six to one, and in the last eight years, or from 1848 to 1855, as four to one; this is in the Rhine province and Westphalia alone. In the whole state of Prussia the increase in one year, from 1854 to 1855, was 19 per cent. in production, and 37 per cent. in value: 1,721,795 English tons of brown coal alone were raised, being an increase of 11 per cent. upon the preceding year. coal field equal to at least 200 German square miles, or 900 English square

preceding year

sses great riches in ironstone of the mos coal, Prussia also posse Besides coal, Prussia also possesses great riches in ironstone of the most valuable description. The new discoveries are enormous, and the development of the mineral fields is rapidly progressing. The make of pigiron in Prussia in 1855 was about 301,397 English tons, being an increase of 20 per cent. over 1854. The total value of the mineral products in Prussia (raw material at the mine, and not finished nor manufactured) in 1854 was 5,514,361, whilst the increase in 1855 was 1,173,900%, giving for 1855 a total production of 6,688,261%, and the present year, 1856, will show a much further progress.

Again, the total value of the refined and manufactured metals (exclusive of horizontal dutters) in 1854, was as much as 12,053,89%, and

Again, the total value of the refined and manufactured metals (exclusive of hardware and cutlery), in 1854, was as much as 12,053,826.; and still Prussia imports about 200,000 English tons of pig-iron annually from Belgium, Great Britain, &c.; and the increase in the make in 1855, as compared with the preceding year, was—in foundry castings, 18 per cent.; in bar iron, 21 per cent.; in sheet-iron, 35 per cent.; in tin-plates, 34 per cent.; in raw steel, 43 per cent.; and, in cast-steel, 58 per cent. It is, therefore, apparent that there is a great field, and overy prospect of the greatest encouragement for the further development of her great treasures in coal and ironstone; and the more so from the fact of the immense demand for all descriptions of manufactured iron having already raised the price in Prussia of the cheapest pig-iron to twice that which is mense demand for all descriptions of manufactured from having arready raised the price in Prussia of the cheapest pig-iron to twice that which is paid in the Glasgow market—thus leaving a nett profit of 100 per cent. in favour of the Prussian blast-furnace proprietors, besides greater profits in the manufacture of iron, by much cheaper wages, raw materials, &c. In like manner, the price of charcoal pig-iron, in 1855, was 77 per cent. dearer than it was in 1851; coke pig-iron, 50 per cent., and bar-iron, 62 per cent. dearer. per cent., dearer.

per cent., dearer.

In 1855, the number of colliers and miners employed in the Prussian mines reached 98,421, against 89,158, in 1854; and, including the men in the forge-mills and salines, the number was as high as 152,579,—no women or boys are employed in these operations. Thirty or more blast furnaces of the largest size, going day and night uninterruptedly for the whole year, would not have covered the amount of pig-iron imported in 1855, not to mention the yearly increasing demand.

England has found in Australia a second California, without mining for

England has found in Australia is second cultorial, whole mining for gold, but has lost an enormous capital in the endeavour to enforce mining there. Prussia, on the contrary, progresses rapidly, and in a straightforward manner towards becoming a second England, by mining for iron, and there is every prospect of success. May both countries go for ever on their way friendly, and hand-in-hand together, remembering upon every occasion that their men are of the same stamp, type, and (Saxon) race.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF STEAM-BOILER EXPLO-THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF STEAM-DOLLER EXPLOSIONS report that during the present month 226 firms have been visited, 605 boilers inspected, and 46 engines indicated. The following are the principal defects that have been observed:—five boilers dangerous, from corrosion of plates and angle iron; one boiler dangerous, from injury occasioned by deficiency of water; one boiler dangerous, from over-pressure. In four instances, the water gauges were found increasing, and in two others, the safety-valves were overweighted.

# THE IRON TRADE-ITS STATE AND PROSPECTS.

am glad to say that the works generally are as well employed as awe been for the last month, and although it is impossible for it

have been for the last month, and although it is impossible for it is said that the high rate of discounts, and the consequent difficulties to long-dated bills into eash, does not affect the district, still there is tightness observable than may have been expected; not only from ad nished demand, but a reduced price in everything, with the exception marked iron. Some of the large pig makers are lessening their protion, and have also determined to raise less mine.

In North Staffordshire, in a few instances, colliers have been reduced and adventage of the large establishments of Ebbw Vale, Tredegar, Rhymney, Nantyglo, and Beaufort, Aisychan, Blaina, Cwm Celin, &c., notices will be given on the 29th (day) of a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages. Of course, the works of Merthyr will immediately follow; how far this will affect South 8 fordshire will be seen in December. We are not, from the poculiari of this district, likely to have any less orders in consequences of the reduction in Wales (if it is carried out) for the best class of bars, boiler play sheets, hoops, or nail-rods. Rails and common bars are the orders where the Welsh will secure if the margin in price is more than ordinarily great it is not at all likely that anything will be done by the trade, as regarding the security of the service of the reduced of the r

### WINDING-UP OF MINING AND JOINT-STOCK COMPANI

NORTH TAMAR MINE.—A petition for winding-up the affairs of the mine has just been presented to the Court of Chancery by Mr. R. Offair of 53, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, who, together with Mr. Offord, Mr. J. Bennett, and Mr. H. Luke, agreed with Mr. T. Symos of Lawhitton, Cornwall, for a license to search for minerals under lestate of Coldstick, near Lezant, and who thereupon proceeded to form company on May 4, 1855, to be called the "North Tamar Mine," to we the same; the shares to be 4096 in number. Mr. Symons, by agreement and in consideration of 125L, granted a license to the petitioners to sear for minerals for one year, and also a lesse of the premises for 21 year All the shares were subscribed for, the company was carried on, and mine was worked. Meetings were held from time to time, and a state ment of receipts and payments was presented; and at a general meeting of the adventurers on Aug. 7, 1856, it appeared from the accounts the there was a sum of 1103L due to merchants for supplies and materia furnished to carry on the undertaking. It was resolved that for the papease of discharging the liabilities a call of 2s. 6d per share should made, but the call was not responded to, and a considerable sum remains due in respect of such call. The 4096 shares had been reduced in number to 3096 by forfeiture, and petitioner was owner of 340 of them. Precedings have been taken in the Court of Stannaries by creditors, and decrees has been obtained by Messrs. Perry and Spear for the supply machinery. Other creditors threaten to commence actions. The petition, presented by Messrs. Beisly, Pattison, and Wigg, of Lincoln's Infields, solicitors, on behalf of the petitioner, is expected to be hear before Vice-Chancellor Kindersley on the first petition day.

Mesionerushine State and Slab Company.—At the last meetis NORTH TAMAR MINE.—A petition for winding-up the affairs of the has just been presented to the Court of Chancery by Mr. R. Offort

before Vice-Chancellor Kindersley on the first petition day.

Bodmin Mines Company.—A call is about to be made to pay off the habilities of this company.

Menonethemer Slate and Slar Company.—At the last meeting before the Master in Chancery in this matter, Mr. Roxburgh appeared a counsel for the official manager, and Mr. Hetherington for Mr. Rowlands the original lessee of the mines, who was examined relative to the sale of them to the company, and with reference to retaking possession of the under agreement. The examination having shown that it would not be to the interest of the shareholders in the Merionethshire Company to proceed any further in obtaining back the property, it was thought desirable that any proceedings against Mr. Rowlands should cease. It was the suggested by Messrs. Galsworthy, the solicitors, that a statement, showing the debts to which the company were liable, should be prepared, and a call made on the contributories to discharge them, and so finally windup the company's affairs in a few months.

Court Grange Silver Lead Mine.—This was a motion before Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood for striking the name of De Castro off the the list of contributories. He had received shares in the company, first as a deposit for, and then in satisfaction of, a debt due to him from one Perry. One rule in the cost-book of the company stated that the company should be managed by three and not more than five directors, one to retra annually, and no transfer could be made without the sanction of the board Mr. De Castro had never been a shareholder, since the shares had never been transferred in accordance with the rules, for there were no director and no board. The Vice-Chancellor in giving judgment in Mr. De Castro favour, remarked that the money was all gone, and another person had taken possession. They could work no more. They could not increase the capital without special forms. And so the plan was adopted of allowing one of the parties to find money and work the mine. From that time there was no meet

CAMERON'S CONFANY.—A meeting has been held in this matter, to consider the bill of costs of Mr. Elderton, the original solicitor to the company, and compromises were made with some of the parties, against whom balance orders for payment of calls were made.

The Winding-up Act, and Court op Stannaries.—It is remarkable

THE WINDING-UP ACT, AND COURT OF STANNARIES.—It is remarkable that, while the provisions of the Winding-up Act give the Court of Charlery complete control over the proceedings of the Stannaries Court of Cornwall in the case of mines, it delegates to it no jurisdiction whatever over the Court of Bankruptcy, or any other court in the kingdom. JUSTICE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—An official manager is to be appointed to wind-up the company, and creditors are to send in their claims.

UNIVERSAL SALVAGE COMPANY.—Creditors to come in and prove debt.

BRITISH COAL EXPORTS, FOR OCTOBER.-Messrs. W. and H. Laird, BRITISH COAL EXPORTS, FOR OCTOBER,—Messrs. W. and H. Laird, of Liverpool, have issued their usual report on the coal exports of the United Kingdom for the month of October. From this report it appears that 111,604 tons were exported to France; 44,885 to Denmark; 11,375 to Norway; 13,357 to Sweden; 4358 to Bussia; 43,685 to Prassia; 50,390 to Germany; 26,551 to Holland; 23,564 to Spain; 19,092 to Turkey; 37,354 to North America; 24,997 to South America, &c.; the smallest quantity exported to any one place being 418 tons to Ascension. The total exports of the month were 516,070 tons, against 404,086 tons in October, 1855. The exports from Liverpool during the month were 37,842 tons.

A Monsten "Black Diamond."—A most remarkable specimen of the Carbon family, more or less pure, is now to be seen in one of the culs de fice, dignified by the appollation of a "court," leading out of Throgmorton-street. Its weight is not computed by "carats," but by pounds avoirdupois! If it is not of the "first water," it burns with a brighter flame than any other variety of this family with which we are at present acquainted. It is perfectly smokeless, and the combustion is so complete that it "leaves not a wreck behind." This specimen is a sample of the "Bute Merthy Smokeless Steam Coal," the produce of the Cymsaerbren Colliery, recently opened in the Rhondda Fawr Valley, and taken from the 5-feet Steam Coal," the product Valley, and taken from the set of in the Rhondda Fawr Valley, and taken from the surface. The block is 4 ft, 8 in, in length, cently opened in the Rhondda Fawr Valley, and taken from the b-feet seam, at 125 yards from the surface. The block is 4 ft. 8 in. in length, by 2 ft. square, and weighs 14 cwts. 2 qrs. It represents an almost perfect section of the thickness of this particular seam, the third in the order of succession downwards, and one of six known to exist in this coal field. The first cargo of the "Bute Merthyr," in the London market, was sold by Thomas Pope and Co., on Friday, Nov. 19, at the top price of the dsy, a very unusual circumstance for untried coal, and which at once establishes its character as first-class, as a steam fuel. Samples are now before the Admiralty authorities, for trial at Woolwich and Portsmouth, and there is little doubt that this coal will take rank amongst the most approved steam fuel of the day. This monster "black diamond" reminds us of the story of the fortunate gentleman, who was presented by an Indian Rajah, as a mark of especial favour, with a fine male elephant, richly caparisoned. He did not know what the dickens to do with him! He dared not tell "Chuny" to pack up his trunk, take unlimited leave of absence, or even complete manumission (in one of the pockets), and go and disport himself whithersoever his tastes or his yagrant propensities might lead him, either cently of

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SPECTS. Nov. 29, 1856.]

he plain, or into the jungle. Meanwhile, the favoured object of royal any was sorely pressed to know how he should provide board and lodging "Chuny," even if the sagacious animal should find his own washand" to "mose on," we suggest that the specimen be presented to increase of the Crystal Palace, to be therein exhibited amongst the major productions of the British Islands.

#### WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

gants of Provisional profection for six months.—G. Guilgant Southampton: Obtaining motive-power by means of water or other fluid.—B.

gantle of the seatings.—I. S. Holly, Manchester, and it he mode of supporting

gabellers on their seatings.—I. S. Holly, Manchester, and E. Karsshaw and J.

gantle of the seatings.—I. S. Holly, Manchester, and E. Karsshaw and J.

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MANUFACTURE OF COKE.—Mr. Autoine Perpigna, of Paris, has provi-culty specified an invention for producing locomotive and metallurgical coke, pos-sing the qualities of hardness and compactness. Coals of different kinds are com-ed and carbonised together, instead of all bituminous being employed.—Dates 11, 1856.

ind caronised upseus, Magnus, of Adelaide-chambers, London, has completely lifed an invention for producing a coke heavier and harder than that now in use, possessing superior heaving power. Palverised coals of different kinds are emd, instead of all biturainous.—Dated Sept. 1, 1856; it shall publish fur shee particulars relative to Mr. Magnus's invention, should alre it, as, from a perusal of the above specifications, it will be seen that the two discussions are very nearly similar, that bearing the earliest date being public prof, from not having been proceeded with.]

THES OF COPPER, AND ITS ALLOYS.—Mr. T. Wilkes, of Birmingham, spatented an invention for manufacturing hollow eyiliders or tubes of copper, so, or such other alloys of copper as are, or may be, employed for the purpose of an anulacture. The invention is thus carried out:—Take thick hollow cylinders toget or alloy of copper, the said thick hollow cylinders to the operation of rolls, so as to eagate and diminish the diameter of the said hollow cylinders, and thereby convert as into such tubes as are required in commerce. In effecting the said rolling, rolls prided with grooves are employed, the said grooves being of a semicircular section, rairigs a section the curve of which is a portion of a circle less than a semicircle, hube has an internal support or mandri while being subjected to the action of the wised until it has been sufficiently clongated and reduced in diameter. The hollow clader may be rolled either hot or cold, according to the nature of the metal or alloy shahe the said hollow cylinder is composed.

Manufacture of Iron.—Messis. Wm. Armitage and Henry Lea, of

which the said hollow cylinder is composed.

MANUFACTURE OF IRON.—Messrs. Wm. Armitage and Henry Lea, of heisy fromworks, Parnier, near Leeds, have invented an improvement in the manufacture of iron. The first part of the invention relates to the manufacture of eastmaster of the invention relates to the manufacture of castmaster of the sulphur, phosphorous, carbon, and other impurities contained in Iron, editas parifying the same during the smelting thereof. The second part of the all necessary of the sulphur, phosphorous, carbon, and other impurities contained in Iron, editas parifying the same during the smelting thereof. The second part of the all necessary of the sulphur, phosphorous, carbon, and other impurities contained in Iron, editas parifying the same during the smelting thereof. The second part of the all necessary of the sulphur, and the sulphur of the

LLUMINATING AND VENTILATING MINES.—Mr. A. Longbottom provi-sally specified a method of utilising the heat of the underground ventilating fur-use for heating the retorts of his improved oil gas apparatus. The resulting gas is subject for illumination in fixed gas burners, which are provided with reflectors tupnogury S. venture of the provided with reflectors

single for munication in fixed gas burners, which are provided with reflectors at wire-gauge soreons, where requisite.

IMPROVED SAFETY-LAMPS. — Mons. Mouzard, of Dufour's-place, Golden-gure, has invented an improved miner's lamp, which promises to remedy many of the defects now so justly complained of, and, if brought into general use, is likely to distate many of the fearful assidents so frequently occurring. The lamp is about its, in height, and it in diameter at the base, and is constructed to burn oil. It is made in the form of a conical cylinder; above the basin the light is protected with slikely glass; instite the same there is a chimney. One of the great advantages of this lamp is that after it source there is a chimney. One of the great advantages of the light is extinguished; while owing to the presence of the chimney it is impossible when the light is extinguished; which will be owing to the presence of the chimney it is impossible site intent to light their pipes, or obtain any fire from the lamps. It is extremely light admeral, not only applicable for mines, but likewise manufactories, vessels, and all places where there is dauger of fire, as it is so closely guarded that no sparks or flames as escape. We draw the attention of those interested in mining to this useful invalidation, as it is considered that in the sufful interesting the property of the scientific gentlemen, have expressed a favourable origination of its utility and safety.

UTILIZING WASTE HEAT. —Mr. R. Hazard, of Thangt-place Stread has

Internal appears to its to supply a desideratum which has long been required. Ford, Faraiap, pears to its to supply a desideratum which has long been required. Ford, Faraiap, and several other scientific gentlemen, have expressed a favourable opinion of its utility and safety.

UTLIZING WASTE HEAT.—Mr. R. Hazard, of Thanet-place, Strand, has likened a heat cutractor for extracting the heat from the smoke or heated gases in a passage from boilers, stoves, or furnaces to the chimney, and rendering the committed of a variable for drying and warming purposes. The heat extractor contained a number of pipes either iron or any other suitable material, the number and its determined in proportion to the square of the furnace bars and the space to be light to the number of pipes, also furnished with cleaning, soot door, conveniently placed for cleaning the interior of the pipes. The extractor is placed in a brick chamber star the boiler, stove, or furnace, and the smoke and heated gases are made to pass alrough the pipes before entering the chimney. The fresh air is then brought into the bottom of the chamber, becomes warm by coming in contact with the external surface of the pipes, and passes off into the room requiring artificial heat.

PEROXIDE OF MANGANESE.—Messra. G. Elliott and W. W. Pattinson of Newcastle-on-Tyne, have patented some improvements in producing peroxide or manganese. The invention consists in acting on mixtures of peroxide and protoxide franganese by weak acids, which dissolve off the protoxide, leaving the peroxide; and the use of muriatic acid for such purpose is preferred, because in alkali manufetures a considerable quantity of its produced of little or no value, but they do not caline themselves to the use of muriatic acid only. In order to carry such invention flow effect, they adopt, in the first instance, any of the known methods of precipitating a protoxide from the chloride of manganese produced in the manufacture of biasching powder; but they prefer as the most economical, the use of time,

while atmosphere; but employ a mixture of protoxide and peroxide of manganese, however produced, the invention consisting only in the use of weak acids to dissolve of the protoxide, leaving the peroxide of manganese.

RAILWAY WHRELS.—Mr. P. Hoyns, of Poplar, in manufacturing railway wheels, prepares a cast or wought-from circular ring, of proper diameter and thickness, for the rim or tyre, having on it a suitable flange. He similarly prepares a cast or wought-from circular ring, of proper diameter and thickness, having a perforation in the centre for the axie. If either of these (the tyre or nave) be made of castice, it may have, if necessary, a wrought iron rim fixed securely round its outer surface or face. Having now placed the said tyre and nave in their proper relative positions, he fixes on them and to them two wrought-iron or cast-fron diacs or plates, one on each side, firmly boited, serewed, or riveted, circular, and of a diameter parily equal to that of the tyre or rim. These plates or discs may be either straight of curved, proferably the latter, naving their outer faces soneave, with a suitable perbariton in the centre for the axie to pass through. The wheel may also be made having only pater.

By a curved, proferably the latter, naving their outer faces soneave, with a suitable perbariton in the centre for the axie to pass through. The wheel may also be made having only late; a tyre and nave is then fixed either to one side or both; the flange may either be formed by the prolongation of the dise beyond the tyre, or on the tyre tised or dise, for on both. When the tyre and nave are fixed on both sides of the styre late, the plate and nave, may, if necessary, se constructed of one piece.

GALVANIC BATTERIES.—Mr. Victor Doat, of Albi, France, has invented an improved galvanic battery is composed of metallic mercury instead of sine; iodide of potassium instead of acidiated water or sea sait, as used in ordinary lateries. Iodine dissolved in iodide of potassium and placed in a prorous wassel containing

Caustic baryta.

CLEANSING THE TUBULAR FLUES OF STEAM-BOILERS.—Mr. Robert B. Lindsay, of Poplar, has patented an improvement in removing the scale or deposit from the tubular flues of steam-boilers. The invention consists of the use for this purpose of highly-heated air or steam. For this object, atmospheric air (or it may be sleam), when highly-heated by any suitable apparatus, is caused to enter and fill the boiler, and more cases the tubular flues, by which means the scale or deposit will be caused to crack and shell off. It is desirable that the boiler and tubular flues thould, at the object, and may be perfectly and the state of the process, be in the cold state. The introduction of the bracked air should be as low down in the boiler as may be, to allow the heated air or steam to flow off at any opening at the bottom of the boiler, and from this opening or man-hole is made a communication with the chimney, which, by causing a draft thurein, draws the cold air through the tubes and cools them internally. The air is leasted by passing it through after contained in a furnace similar to a cupolic furnace, and communicating at the top with the interior of the boiler; or it may be absent by pressing it through after contained in a furnace similar to a cupolic furnace, and communicating at the top with the interior of the boiler; or it may be absent by bestead by passing it through the depict pipes, and this is the method which should be stead by passing it through the steam will not (as when using air) require a fan or other blowing apparatus for propelling it through the heating apparatus

and into the steam-holler which is to be cleansed. The effect of thus introducing heated air or heated steam into a steam-holler, will be to cause the scale or deposit which is on the tabular flues to crack, and separate from the metal surfaces, and the boiler will then be quickly cleansed; the scale or deposit may then be removed from the interior of the boiler in the usual manner. The scale or deposit separates in from 20 to 30 minutes; the time, however, will vary, depending on the nature and extent of the scale. In the case of locomotive-engines, it is advisable to admit a jet of steam to the chimney while the operation is going on, to increase the current of cold air through the tubes.

to the chimney while the operation is going on, to increase the current of cold aft through the tubes.

Coating Metals.—A long series of experiments are being made at the manufactory of Mr. W. T. Henley, telegraph engineer, of St. John-street-road, with a view of thoroughly testing the invention of Prof. Nollet, of Beigium, for coating iron with copper, bruss, zinc, &c., which has already been described in our Journal. It will be remembered that this machine was patented by Mr. E. C. Shepard, of Onalow-square, Brompton, and was much used in the endeavour to produce gas from the decomposition of water. The most impartial trials were made in France under the auspices of Lonis Napoleon, and resulted in total failure. For electro-coating, however, it appears likely to succeed; iron hinges, and similar articles, coated with brass resisting the oxidising action of the atmosphere fully equal to solid brass. We shall enter more into details in our next Journal.

Magnyro-Electron Engoine.—This machine is entirely different in its nature from the Electro-magnetengine; the latter is operated by a current generated in a battery; this one is driven by another power (mechanical) and generates a current in itself from permanent magnets and helices, placed near to one another, and revolved in close proximity to their poles. If a piece of insulated copper wire is wrapped spirally around a piece of soft iron, the ends of which are allowed to project beyond the coil, the ends of which are brought near to one another, and if this helix is revolved in close proximity to their poles. If a piece of insulated copper wire is wrapped spirally around a piece of soft iron, the ends of which are allowed to project beyond the coil, the ends of which are brought near to one another, and if this helix is revolved or ends of which are brought near to one another, and if this helix is revolved or construction, but have proper the order of the coll. This is the character of Edward Shephard's engine. He obtained a patent on Aug. 19 last, for some

construction, but Dr. Page is the first person who made such an engine (condensing the currents into one) in 1838. Water can be decomposed by such a current, and electro-plating has been performed by such machines.

Connecting Rattway Carriagos. The contraction, which consists in an improved mode of connecting the privage to each other. It is effected by eld-ecting catches attached to each carriage, and working into each other, so that when a carriage is pushed against another it will faisent fistelf, and thereby renders it understanding against another it will faisent fistelf, and thereby renders it unnecessary to enter between the carriage when they are required to be fastened. The catch coupling consists of a rod, with a tapered catch at its end, and is fixed into the railway carriage where the ordinary couplings now in use are fixed; this catch is made to meet a similar tapered catch attached in a similar manner) on the other carriage. When the eathers meet, the rods give way, so as to allow the catches to pass over each other until they reach the end of the taper. The rod of the coupling is then pressed back to its position by a spring action upon it, so that the eatch to each enters a socket at the back of the corresponding catch on the other rod. The invention also includes a mode of releasing the catches, when required, by the action of levers operating against the face of the tapered catch.

INPROVED INDIA RUBBER TYRES FOR WHEELS.—Mr. W. C. Fuller, of Buckiresbury, has recently specified under his letters patent (procured per Mr. Campin, the patent agent) for improvements in constructing and adapting india-rubber as which, appears likely to offect a great desideration in large townstyles, noiseless wheels, which, notwithstanding many laudable attempts, has not hithered been reduced to successful practice. The following extracts will explain the character of the improvements in constructing and adapting india-rubber as endition and the material, the combined of the correct of the correct of the correct

RATE OF INTEREST PAID BY RAILWAY STOCK .- The following statement shows the rates of interest per cent, per annum yielded by ordinary railway stocks at present prices. The calculation is based on the dividends paid for the half-year ending June 30, 1856, and for the year ending with the same date:—

TO!	ir ending June 30, 1856, and for the year end						
	Railways.	Last	hal	f-year.	Last y		
3	Bristol and Exeter	£4	17		£4 17	.9%	
В	Birkenhead, Lancas., and Chesh. (27%1. sh.				3 15	3	
	Caledonian	1	14				
	Dublin and Belfast	5	4	7 %	5 4		
	Eastern Counties			51	3 12		
	East Lancashire	4	17		4 11		
	Edinburgh and Glasgow						
	Glasgow and South-Western			118	4 6	11	
	Great Northern	3	16	214	5 3	3	
_	Great Southern and Western (Ireland)	1		21/4	4 15		
	Great Western	8					
	Kendal and Windermere			6%		5	
	Lancaster and Carlisle	4	19			016	
	Lancaster and Preston	5	8				
	Lancashire and Yorkshire Stock		14				
	London, Brighton, and South Coast	4	13				
	London and North-Western Stock		15		4 18		
	London and South-Western		4		5 5		
	Midland Great Western	4	16		4 16		
	Midland Stock		19		4 16		
	Midland, Birmingham, and Derby	!	2	11%	. 4 18		
	North-Eastern Berwick Stock	4	16	41		41%	
	North-Eastern York Stock		4	0			
	North Staffordshire	1					
	Scottish Central	4	16			114	
	Scottish Midland	4	9	88	. 4 9	8%	

compared with the corresponding period of 1855.

RAILWAY CALLS.—The amount falling due in Dec. is 1,481,1521. The total calls for the present year are thus raised to 12,738,9781., against 15,578,3211. in 1855, and 13,171,6421. in 1854.

total calls for the present year are thus raised to 12,738,978f., against 15,578,32lf. in 1835, and 13,171,62f. in 1836.

A direct London and Sydenham Railway, with a terminus at Hungerford Market, is among the new undertakings. The promoters intend to alter or strengthen the present enspension-bridge for railway traffic, and either to run their railway direct to the Crystal Palace, for the first a protein with the South-Western Railway, near their Waterloo Station, and to nake use of that railway as far as Vauxhall. In the latter event, the railway will diverge from Vauxhall Bridge to the Crystal Palace. No doubt a terminus at Charing Cross would be an immense advantage to the Crystal Palace undertaking; but Vauxhall Bridge seems, on many accounts, preferable to Hungerford. Considerable expense must be incurred in adapting that bridge to railway traffic, and the South-Western Railway, is already so overbardened with traffic that it is necessary to take powers to widen the main line upon that portion which the new company propose to run over. To this scheme great objections are likely to be made, and it is doubtful whether it will find favour before a parliamentary committee. The West End of London and Crystal Palace Railway Company are not insensible to the opposition theratened by the Hungerford Market scheme, and intend to go to Parliament for powers to sell or lease their fine to the Brighton Company, and to extend the time for the completion of their meb fill will enable them to use the stations and rails of the latter company if the two boards of directors can come to terms.

The Copiapo and Caldera Railway, have announced a quarterly dividend

The Copiapo and Caldera Railway, have announced a quarterly dividend at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum.

The directors of the Dom Pedro II. Railway (about 160 miles) in Brazil, with proposals for the construction of the second section of the line, which begins Belem, and extends seroes the mountains, about 20½ English miles. It is said the niws command of an ample capital, about 4,000,000.

The example of the Great Western Railway Company's hotel, with its dividend of 10 per cent., has given a stimulus to joint-stock hotels. A new 'Gity of London Hotel' is proposed to be erected on a magnificent scale. The promoters intend to apply to Parliament for power to pull down a dozen courts and alleys between the Bank and Finsbury Circus, and to build thereon a vast hotel, with a frontage on the east side of Moorgatz-street. The scheme comprehends, not only an hotel, but also areades, shops to be let off, warrhouses, cellars, and offices. The company is to called the 'City of London Hotel and Building Company;' and the scheme has excited great commotion in the parishes of Allhallows-on-the-wall and St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, in which the property proposed to be compulsorily bought and pulled own is situated.

The Master in Chancery, charged with winding-up the Great Western of Bengal Railway Company, has decided that the transfers of shares or scrip in this company are illegal and void.

The Master of the Rolls, who is charged with winding-up the Norwich Yarn Company, proposes on Dec. 18 to make a call of 90t. per share on all the contributories.

With this week's MINING JOURNAL we give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains—Roberts's Brick-Making Machine; Manufacture of Saltpetre; the Slate Trade—No. II.; Bessemer's Malleable Iron; Manufacture of Malleable Iron Direct from the Ore; Stannaries of Cornwall and Devon; Cornish Steam-Engines; the Colonial Gold Mining Company and Gold Quartz Mining; Australian Railways; Our Globe, and the Geologists; Special Rules for South Staffordshire District (Revised); New Fort Bowen Apologists; Mining in America—Carrol County, Virginia; Iron Metallurgy; Rails of Railways; Strengthening and Preserving Wood and Timber; Ventilation of Collieries; Motive Power; the New Joint-Stock Act—its Application; Smoke-burning, &c.

red .- Capt. John Seymour-Censor-Old Miner-Young Adventurer.

IN THE COURT OF THE VICE-WARDEN OF THE STANNARIES. STANNARIES OF CORNWALL.

RICHARDS v. WHITMORE AND BURLS THE YOUNGER.

(Assignees of Thomas Watson, bankrupt.)

IN RE WEST TRETHELLAN MINE.

IN RE WEST TRETHELLAN MINE.

TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to an ORDER, or DECREE, made in the above-mentioned cause and bearing date the 20th of November instant, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HOLDEN at the Registrar's Office Truro, on Wednesday, the 10th of December next, at One Oclock in the afternoon, for seling 10x (120th) PART or SHARE of the Defendants, as such Assignees of the said Thomas Watson as aforesaid, of and in the said MINE, and of and in the ORES, HALVANS, ENGINES, MACHINERY, and OTHER EFFECTS upon and belonging to the said MINE.—For further information, application may be made to Mr. S. T. G. Downing, solicitor, Redruth; or, to Messrs. Honoze and Hockin, Solicitors, Truro.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, Nov. 26, 1856.

IN THE COURT OF THE VICE-WARDEN OF THE STANNARIES. STANNARIES OF CORNWALL.

RICHARDS v. WHITMORE AND BURLS THE YOUNGER.

(Assignees of Thomas Watson and James Ensor, bankrupts.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to an ORDER, or DECREE, made in the above-mentioned Cause, and bearing date the 20th day of November instant, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HOLDEN at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 10th day of December next, at One o'clock in the afternoon, for SELLING ONE AND A HALF (36th of 105 120th) PARTS, or SHARES, and I-4th of ONE (120th) PART, or SHARE (120th) PARTS, or SHARES, and I-4th of ONE (120th) PARTS or SHARES, and I-4th of ONE (120th) PARTS, or SHARES, and I-4th of SHARES, and I-4th of SHARES, and I-4th of SHARES, and I-4th of SHARES, and I-4th MATERIALS, and OTHER ESTECTS, the said order or decree, and of and in the said mine, or as many of the said several shares, or parts of shares, of the said Defendants as may be necessary to satisfy the said order or decree, and of and in the ORES, HALVANS, ENGINES, MACHINERY and MATERIALS, and OTHER EFFECTS, upon and belonging to the said MINE.—For further information, application may be made to Mr. S. T. G. Downing, solicitor, Redruth; or to Messrs, Honore and Hockins, solicitor's, Truro.—Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, Nov. 26, 1886.

% chain.
36 dathorms 1½ round iron rods.
37 ditto fron stave ladders.
38 ditto 7 in. wood rods.
38 shieves, from 18 to 24 in, diameter.
39 shieves, from 18 to 24 in, diameter.
30 fathoms 5 in, pumps.
4 ditto 7 in. ditto.
11 8 ft. 6 in. ditto.
11 0 ft. 6 in. working barrel.
16 ft. 6 in. clack seat-piece.
19 ft. 6 in. windbore.
Sale to commence at Eleven o'clock.

citor's, Truro,—Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, Nov. 26, 1895.

MR. THOMAS TYACK, AUCTIONEER, &c., CAMBORNE, WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 9th day of December, 1856, the following MINING MATERIALS:—

1 Steam-engine, 26 inch eylinder, quite new, designed to pump and stamp, with boiler complete, 9 ft. in cylinder and 5 ft. in stroke.

1 Balance bobs.
1 Balance bobs.
2 Balance bobs.
2 Balance bobs.
1 Capstan and shears, with 40 fathoms by chain.
130 fathoms 1½ round iron rods.
70 ditto iron stave ladders.
30 ditto 7 in. wood rods.
110 ft. 6 in. plunger pole.
2 Stone whims, with shalt tackles.
4 ditto kibbles.

uitto kindles.

2 Winze ditto.

2 Winze barrels.

30 inch smith's bellows, anvil, screwing-stocks, & various other miners' tools.

Lot of new iron of different sizes.
And sundry articles too numerous to mention, useful for mining purposes.

HEAD CLERK —A YOUNG MAN, at present HEAD CLERK in one of the first iron and implement factorics in the Eastern Counties, wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Has a good knowledge of the trade, and can be well recommended.—Address, "J. H.,." Post-office, Stowmarket, Suffolk.

PECTABLE YOUTH as an APPRENTICE.—Apply to Mr. C. J. H. Homer, Ivy House Colliery, Hanley, Staffordshire Potteries.

WANTED,—for the COBRE MINES, Cuba, a few good SUMPMEN.
For the convenience of persons residing at a distance, the Company's Agent
will be in attendance at the Globe Hotel, St. Austell, on the 2nd and 3rd of December,
and at the London Inn, Liskeard, on the 4th, 5th, and 6th.—J. H. REYNOLDS, Agent,
Buller's Row, Redruth.

WANTED, by a GENTLEMAN (Aged 32), a SITUATION as CASHIER, ACCOUNTANT, or MANAGER of an IRONWORKS. Is well acquainted with the general routine of a mercantile business, and has had several years' experience in the management of blast furnaces, forges, and underground workings, in an extensive ironworks. Fourteen years' unexceptional character from his present employer, and first-class references, can be given.—Address, "F. W." Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED, a MAN OF EXPERIENCE, to TAKE CHARGE of an IRON BLAST FURNACE. None need apply without satisfactory references as to character and capability. A liberal salary would be allowed to any party giving satisfaction.—Direct, by letter only, post paid, to "W. B. R.," care of Messrs. Croggan and Co., 2, Dowgate-bill, London.

WANTED, TWO or MORE STEAM PRESSURE GAUGES, to test boilers from 500 to 1500 lbs. upon the square inch.—Reply to Messry.

D BE DISPOSED OF, a SETT, adjoining one of the oldest and richest mines in CARDIGANSHIRE, and on the same lodes.—Apply to Mr. at Jones, miner, &c., Llanidioes, North Wales.

CARN BREA MINES.—A LIMITED NUMBER OF SHARES
in this undertaking TO BE DISPOSED OF. Present quotations being wide,
and not based on actual transactions, the highest offer will be accepted. Mining
sharebrokers requested not to apply.—Address, by letter in first instance, Mr. Jasse
Syres, 13, Beigrave-terrace, Pimiico.

CONTRACTORS' AND PERMANENT WAY RAILS FOR SALE. Apply to J. H. Austin and Co., rail brokers, 1 and 2, Fenchurch-st., London.

STIRLING'S PATENT IRON.—The TOUGHENED CAST-IRON for GIRDERS, SHAFFINGS, ROLLS, PINIONS, RAILWAY WAGON WHEELS, ENGINE CYLINDERS, and for all purposes where a strong, dense iron is required, can be PROCURED of the following brands:—

DUNDYVAN.

FORTH COMPANY.

RAHLS OF (or surfaced with) PATENT HARDENED IRON, can be OBTAINED of the following makes:—

CROOMHAY.

BANKALLS.

EBBW VALE.

DUNDYVAN.

BUSSELL'S HALL, &C.

HOUSEN'S CANADALLS.

of the following makes:

PARKOATE.

CROOKHAY.

BAONALLS.

By direct application to the several works.

Full information as to manufacture, quality, and terms for use of patent right, will be given by Mr. CHARLES MAY, 3, Great George-street, Westminster; and by Mr. W. P. MARSHALL, 54, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Messrs. THORNYON AND SONS, of BRADFORD STREET, BIRMINGHAM, RECEIVE ORDERS for Mr. MORRIES STIRLING'S PATENT IRON RAILS, ec.

MINING MAP.—A MAP of the BASSET, BULLER, and SOUTH FRANCES MINING DISTRICT, made on the spot under special directions, WAS PUBLISHED on the 15th Oct., with Mr. Muzenison's Quarrant system or The Propagate of Barrian Missies. Price together, One Shilling. 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

OAPTRALISTS AND UTHERS.—WANTED, a KARLEY, PARTRESS, who can command £5000, to SUCCEED those who are retiring BUSINESS in a FORGE, suitable for either the STEEL or BAR-IRON, and capable of rolling 150 tons weekly. The forge is replete with every-necessary for carrying on the business, and admirably eituated close to the and canal. Parties who can assist in carrying on the business would be pre-Application to be made, by letter, to "Ironmatter," Mining Journal office, t-street, London. Reference to be made to Messrs. Krany and Sherrard, s. Stoke-upon-Trent. ors, Stoke-upon-Trent.

USTRALIA, CALIFORNIA, AND SOUTH AMERICA.—
TO MINE COMPANIES.—The ADVERTISER, being wishful of proceeding either of the above places, OFFERS HIMSELF as CHIEF or UNDER AGENT OVERLOOKER, or as CLERK. He has a perfect knowledge of mining and the eping of mine accounts; could map and plan, if required; and would make him if generally useful. Salary not so much of an object as an immediate engagement se highest references given on application to "Traubadour," Mining Journal office, Fleet-street, London.

ANTED, from FIFTY to ONE HUNDRED chaldron COAL WAGONS, either to PURCHASE, or RENT for a term to be agreed upon. Proposals will be received by the Mesers. Thompson, Colliery Office, Kirkhopse, annoton. Comberland.

WANTED, an AGENCY for the SALE of TIN-PLATES and WELSH BARS. If a stock of the former were kept here, a liberal advance in cash would be made upon the same.—Apply to J. H. Barrer and Co., metal agents, 18, Da'e-street. Liverpool.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON.—The Directors hereby give notice, that a GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the Banking-house of the Company in Lothbury on Tuesday, the 16th December next, at One o'clock precisely, to elect a director in the room of Edward Oxenford, Esq ; and that Herbert Taylor, Esq. (of the firm of David Taylor and Sons, Mark-lane), who is a duly qualified proprietor, has announced his intention of offering himself as a candidate for the vacant seat.

By order of the Board,

A. R. CUTBILL, Managery

Lothbury, and 8, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, Nov. 22, 1856.

RISH PEAT COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this corporation will be HELD at the office of the company on Thursday, the 11th of December, at One o'clock precisely.

By order of the Board, WM. JEBSON, Sec. 10, Old Jewry Chambers, Nov. 29, 1856.

T. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the TWENTY-NINTH HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND, being ONE FOUND per share (less income-tax) on the shares of this company, will be payable at this office on Thursday, the 15th day of January next, and every succeeding day (Saturdays excepted), between the hours of Ten and Four.

Forms for claiming the dividend may be obtained at the company's office on and after the 1st January, and must be left with the coupons three clear days for examination previous to payment.

JOHN HOCKIN, Managing Director.

8, Tokenhouse-yard, Nov. 21, 1856.

TOUVELLE MONTAGNE COMPANY .- The SECOND PART 

COPIAPO AND CALDERA RAILWAY.—Notice is hereby given, that the QUARTERLY DIVIDEND, declared 3d October last, of FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT, (being at the rate of 18 per cent. per anoun), will be PAY. ABLE at the banking-house of Messrs, Williams, Deacon, and Co., to the holders of such shares as are registered in London. The forms for claiming the dividend may be obtained at the office of the Copiapo Mining Company, 2, New Broad-street London, Nov. 26, 1856.

OPIAPO MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD as the offices, 2, New Broad-street, on Tuesday, the 9th December next, at Two o'clock precisely.

EDWARD J. COLE, See London, Nov. 11, 1856.

POYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—The Directors hereby give notice, that the THIRTY DAYS' GRACE for the PAYMENT of the CALL, due on the 3d November, EXPIRES on the 3d December next; and that all thares upon which the call is not then paid will be absolutely forfeired.

33, Broad-street-buildings, Nov. 12, 1856.

IS, Broad-street-buildings, Nov. 12, 1030.

IBERTY MINING COMPANY.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the company's offices, No. 62, floorgate-street, on Friday, the 5th December, at Three o'clock precisely, to receive he Directors' report on the result of the steps taken for raising funds for preserving as property of the shareholders. All shareholders are earnestly requested to attend. Nov. 28, 1856.

By order of the Board, H. H. ROOD, Sept.

HE COLONIAL GOLD COMPANY.

Ottoe is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of proprietors in the above incorporated or many will be HELD at the London reen, Bishopagate-street, London, on Wednesday, the 10th day of December, 1850, Iwo o'clock precisely, to consider whether this company shall be dissolved.

Two o'clock precisely, to consider whether this company shall be dissolved.

W. A. HART, Sec. 4, Queen-street-place, Upper Thames-street, London, Nov. 26, 1856.

REVALGA SLATE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Trevalga Slate Company will be HELD at the offices of the company, No. 4, Lothbury, London, on Tuesday, the 2d December next, at Twelve o'clock precisely, for the following purposes:—To dissolve the company, and to authorise the formation of a new company, ander the provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856, with limited liability.

4, Lothbury, Nov. 21, 1856.

By order, J. W. SMITH, Say, [INCORPORATED.]

THE LITTLE DOWN AND EBBER ROCKS MINERAL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital \$50,000, in 10,000 shores of \$50 each.

Prospectuses, forms of application for shares, and every information, obtainable at the company's offices, 44, Leicester-square, London.

WEST END MINE AND QUARRY OFFICES, 5, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL.

PALL MALL.

PALL MALL.

MESSRS. BRUNTON AND CO., ENGINEERS AND MINERAL SURVEYORS, undertake the MANAGEMENT and WORKING OF MINERAL PROPERTIES, &c., and CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of all MINERAL PROPERTIES in their offices with system, economy, and regularity.

Messrs. Bauevroy and Co. beg to inform proprietors of mines, &c., that the business of these properties is carried on in their office upon the following principles, viz.:—Accounts systematically and closely made up.

Statements in detail, and clear summaries of finance and supenditure.

Entire and impartial openness of books, reports, and documents, to all share-bolders, for perusal or extract.

Immediate communication of any important occurrence to the shareholders.

MINERAL PROPERTIES SURVEYED, and ESTIMATES OF MACHINERY, PLANT, and COSTS OF WORKING FURNISHED.

OTICE OF REMOVAL OF OFFICES.—
The BUSINESS of the following MINES will in future be CONDUCTED at and 10, GRESHAM HOUSE, or 25, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, instead stinfriars, as heretofore:— Old Tolgus United. Buller and Basset United. South Gorland.
South Buller and West Penstruthal.
Carnewas.

Old Toigus United.

Buller and Basset United.

Carnewas.

The present is a remarkable epoch in the history of mining adventure. The mistrust not only engendered, but openly expressed, in joint-stock banks, and other joint-stock ompanies, consequent upon the failure of the Royal British Bank, has given a great impetus to British mines, which are conducted upon the Cost-book System,—meetings are held bi-monthly or quarterly, and the shareholders themselves examine and pass the secounts of pursers and managers, which not only afford frequent opportunities of testing their necuracy, and gaining correct data relative to the true prospects of the future, but also demonstrates forcibly the advantages and security held out to capitalists over other descriptions of property, especially joint-stock, wherein shareholders seldom possess or exercise any control over the affairs of the associations in which they have embarked their money.

The annual dividends paid by the following companies, amounting to 15, 17%, and even 20 per cent. per annum, render the present an advantageous opportunity for

yes annual dividence paid by the follow wen 20 per cent, per annum, render the restment:— Buller. Providence, Great W. Mary Ann. Kitty, North Basect. West Bar South Frances.
Margaret.
Alfred Consols.
East Pool.
Tincroft.
Levant.
Wrey. Buller. Great Work. Kitty. West Basset. Ding Dong. Eotaliack. Devon Great Consols.

Carnyorth.

And many others. Whilst the undermentioned progressive mines are likely sognaterially to advance in current value, without the corresponding risk attached speculative property in general:

South Ellen.

South Tolgus.

Great South Tolgus.

Great South Tolgus.

Great North Consols.

speculative property in general:

Margory.

South Folgus.

South Tolgus.

Great Alfred.

West Stray Fark.

Great Assouth Tolgus.

Great Alfred.

West Great No.

South Stray Fark.

West Great No.

South Condurrow.

South Scion.

Buller and Basset United.

St. Day United.

Fark Rose.

South Gordarrow.

South Gordarrow.

South Gordarrow.

South Gordarrow.

South Garra.

East Alfred.

Great Susy.

Great Vor.

A weekly list of prices forwarded per post upon receipt of 10s. 6d. annually.

Statistical information afforded gratuitously.

Shares bought and soid on commission of 2½ per cent.

Plans and sections, tog ther with practical reports, furnished from approved agen saident in the several mining districts.

All business negociated promptly, and cash payments made.

nptly, and cash payments made as soon as validity of B. TREDINNICK, Broker and General Dealer.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—WANTED, a PARTNER, | Ju the Court of Wire-Warden of the Stangaries. - Stangaries of Cornwall. PEARCE AND OTHERS v. ONSLOW.

IN RE WHEAL REETH MINE.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to an ORDER, or DECREE, made in the above-mentioned Gause, and bearing date the 29th day of September last, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HOLDEN at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on Wednesday, the 10th day of December next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, for SELLING ONE (20th) PART, or SHARE, of the above-named Defendant, of and in the said MINE, and of and in the ORES, HALVANS, ENGINES, MACHINERY, and OTHER EFFECTS, upon and belonging to the said MINE.

For further information, application may be matte to Messrs. Rodd, Darke, and CORNERS, Solicitors, Persance; or to Messrs. Hodge and Hockin, solicitors, Truro. Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, Nov. 26, 1856.

In the Court of Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. - Stannaries of Cornwall

RICHARDS V. JENKIN.
IN RE LELANT CONSOLS MINE.

IN RE LELANT CONSOLS MINE.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to an ORDER, or DECREE, made in the above-mentioned Cause, and bearing date the 18th day of August last, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HOLDEN at the Registrar's Office, Traro, on Wednesday, the 10th day of December next, at Twelve o'clock at Noon, for SELLING SIXTEEN (1024ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the above-named Defendant, of and in the said MINE, or as many of the said several shares as may be necessary to satisfy the said Order, or Decree, and of and in the ORES, HALVANS, ENGINES, MACHINERY, and OTHER EFFECTS, upon and belonging to the said MINE.

For further information, application may be made to Messre, Rodd, Darker, and Constant calisitors. Persones: or to Messre, Moder and Hocker, Solicitors, Trujo. For further information, application may be made to Messrs. Room, ownsus, solicitors, Penzance; or to Messrs. Hongs and Hocken, solicit Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, Nov. 26, 1856.

Bu the Court of Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.—Stannaries of Cornwall.

PEARCE v. MICHELL AND OTHERS.
IN RE BOSWEDNAN AND WHEAL CASTLE MINE.

IN RE BOSWEDNAN AND WHEAL CASTLE MINE.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, pursuant to an ORDER, or
DECREE, made in the above-mentioned Cause, and bearing date the 4th day
of October last, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HOLDEN at the Registrar's Office,
Truc, on Wednesday, the 10th day of December next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, for
SELLING TWO (124ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the Defendant E. C. Strode; and
TWO (124ths) PARTS, or SHARES, of the Defendant Jane Tonkin; of and in the
said MINE, and of and in the ORES, HALVANS, ENGINES, MACHINERY, and
OTHER EFFECTS, upon and belonging to the said MINE.
For further information, application may be unade to Mesers. Rodd, Darke, and
Cornish, solicitors, Penzance; or to Mesers. Hodge and Hockin, solicitors, Truro.
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, Nov. 26, 1856.

MINE MATERIALS, TIN AND TINSTUFF, WATER STAMPS, &c R. J. BURGESS is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, Monday and Tuesday, the 1st and 2d December, at Ten o'clock in the fon precisely each day, at GREAT BEAM MINE, in the parishes of Roube and Istell, the following valuable MINE MATERIALS:—viz., One 30 in. PUMP! GGINE, 918, ft. stroke, two bollers 23 tons; one 30 in. stamping engine, 24 he wheel, and boller about 9 tons.

ENGINE, 914 ft. stroke, two boilers 23 tons; one 30 in. stamping engine, 24 heads, ft. water-wheel, 2 ft. breast, with winding gear, complete.

1 36 ft. water-wheel, 2 ft. breast, with winding gear, complete.

1 capstan and shears.

1 balance-bob.

2 fms. 10 in. pumps.

30 fms. 12 in. pumps.

30 fms. 12 in. pumps.

5 fms. 20 in. pumps.

5 fms. 6 in. pumps.

5 fms. 6 in. pumps.

5 more whims.

10, 12, 13, and 20 in. poles, stuffing-box and glands.

The whole of the TIN HALVANS and TIN on the mine, the both of which are said to be of very great value, thereby presenting to purchasers an investment of a valuable character. Also, a large quantity of other materials, full particulars of which will appear in eatalogues.

The auctioneer can highly recommend the engines, being creeted by Mr. Wm. West, St. Blazey, whose fame is well known for machinery. Refreshments on the mine previous to commencing the sale; and the sale will close each day in time to leave by the mail or Magnet coaches, which pass close by the mine.

For farther particulars, apply to Mr. F. W. POPPLEWELL, on the mine; or to the auctioneer.—Dated Burencoses, Redwith, Nov. 12, 155<sup>th</sup>.

VALUABLE COLLIERY AND FREEHOLD PROPERTY IN THE COUNTY OF DURHAM FOR SALE.

MR. CHARLES BROUGH WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the

TR. CHARLES BROUGH WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Crown and Thistle Inn, Groat Market, Newcasile-upon-Tyne, on Saturday, the 5th December, 1856, at One for Two o'dolock precisely (unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given):—
Lor 1. All that valuable COLLIERY called SACRISTON COLLIERY, held under lease from the Dean and Chapter of Durham, having facilities for the shipment of coals at the Pontop Drops, South Shields, and the Monkwearmouth and Sanderland Docks. The royalty consists of 330 acres. The pits are sunk to the Five Quarter and Main Coal seams, of which there are unwrought about 170 acres. The Low Main and Hutton seams are not yet sunk, but may be won with a very moderate outlay. Lor 2. All that FREEHOLD PIECE OF GROUND, containing 1a. 2n. 16r., or thereabouts, on which 72 cottages, overman's house, office, and public-house, have been erected, situate at East Edmondsley, near the above colliery, and being within an easy travelling distance for workmen of several adjoining collieries. This lot is let on lease for 21 years, and produces an aggregate annual rental of £315.
Further particulars may be obtained of Mr. William H. Bell, colliery viewer, Sacriston Colliery; and of 'the auctioneer, Blackett-street, or of Mr. John Ridley, Solicitor, 63, Westgate-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nov. 6, 1855.

STEAM-ENGINE AND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE.

STEAM-ENGINE AND MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE. MR. PETER HAMBLY WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, a WHEAL LANGFORD, near Callington, on Monday, the 3th of December 1556, an excellent 64 in. cylinder STEAM-ENGINE, nearly new, 3 ft. stroke, equation, which was believed to make the company with two boliers 2 tons, first plees of main rod, balance-bob, crash winch, an wood work of the house; a 10½ in. cylinder rotary engine, with crusher and stamps axle for six heads.

axle for six heads.

Capstan, shears, and capstan-rope [9 in.]

2 horse-whims, with chain, rope, kibbles, and shaft tackles.

20 fms. 14 in. plunger-lift, complete.

7 fms. 13½ in. drawing-lift, complete.

8 fms. 5 in. drawing-lift, complete.

21 lin. drawing-lift, complete.

21 lin. drawing-lift, complete.

10 fms. 12 in. and 10 fms. 10 in. wood rods, with rod plates and pins; 10 fms. round iron rods; an angle carriage for breaking underlie in the shaft; pair of yokes; 70 fms. ladders; smiths' and miners' tools; seales and weights; several timber and iron.

The above register and other miners' tools; seales and weights; several the standard of t

timber and iron.

The above engines and other materials are well worthy the attention of purchasers, a great part being new. The sale to commence at Eleven o'clock precisely. For turther particulars, apply to the purser of the mine, Mr. E. A. CROUCH, Listeard; to Capt. Naves, St. Cleer; or to Capt. KNOTT, on the mine.

Dated Nov. 25, 1856.

TO CAPITALISTS, PUBLIC COMPANIES, COAL MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS R. HENRY BRUTON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Bell Hotel, Gloucester, on Thursday, the 18th day of December, 1856, at One for Two o'clock precisely, in the following lots, the undermentioned valuable COAL FIELDS and OTHER PROPERTY, in the Forest of Dean, and at Lydney and Newland, in the counts of Gloucester.

FIELDS and OTHER PROPERTY, in the Forest of Dean, and at Lydney and Newland, in the county of Gloucester:—

LOT 1.—A FREEHOLD COTTAGE and STABLE, with about 3 acres of garden and orehard ground, situate at Whitecroft, in the parish of Newland, near to the Severn and Mye Railway, and to the coal and ironworks at Park End, now in the occupation of Mr. William Craddock.

LOT 2.—A valuable FREEHOLD FARM, known as Milkwall Farm, containing 31 a. 3a. 20 r., or thereabouts, of excellent arable and meadow land, situate near the market town of Coleford, and in the township of West Dean, and parish of Newland, with farm house and convenient outbuildings, together with six cottages, with gardens and other conveniences, now in the occupation of Mr. Wm. Blanch and others. Lot 3.—The valuable LEASE (of which 19½ years are unexpired at Michaelmas, 1856) of the NORGHARD and KIDNALLS COLLIERIES, now in full work, situated on the Severn and Wye Railway, and only two miles from the Port of Lydney, raising large quantities of the Kidnalls and Norchard coals, celebrated for domestic purposes, steam-engines, and gas works. These collieries are principally worked by worked. ing large quantities of the Kidnalls and Norchard coals, celebrated for domestic purposes, steam-engines, and gas works. These collieries are principally worked by levels in the several veins—Kidnalls (or Yorkley), Whittington, Norchard (or Coleford High Delf), and the Trenchard; about 300 acres of the three lower veins are unopened. The collieries have a free shipping wharf at Lydney Basin, and are charged only one-sixth part of the highest rate of tonnage chargeable by the Severn and Wye Railway Company on the Forest coal. The plant and stock are to be taken by the Durchaser at a valuation.

LOC 4—A PREMOLD MANSION HOUSE, with lawn and large garden, known

purchaser at a valuation.

Lot 4.— A PREHOLD MANNION HOUSE, with lawn and large garden, known as Althrope House, situate at Lydney, in the county of Gloucester, now in the ocenpation of Mr. David Davies. Lydney is distant by railway from Gloucester about 10 miles, from Chepstow about 8 miles, and is within an easy distance of the Forest of Dean. Lot 5.—ALL those several FREESTONE QUARKIES, situate in the Forest of Dean, as awarded and set out by the Dean Porest Mining Commissioners:—viz., Nos. 35, 63, and 133, in Davk Hill Valley; No. 126, near to Park End Toll-bar; and No. 185, in Howler's Slade Valley; subject to the terms of the said award, and the Clauses contained in the Act I and 2 Victoria, cap. 43.

Lot 6.—A valuable property situate in the Forest of Dean, and known as the RISING SUN ENGINE COLLIERY, including Arthur's Folly, or Speedwell, and Bream's Eaves Level Gales, and comprising an unopened tract of 216 acres, or thereabouts, containing the Yorkley, Whittington, Coleford High Delf, and Trenchard veins. The Crown gale rent of 269 per annum is paid up to Midsummer last.

Lot 7.—A valuable property, also situate in the Forest of Dean, known as the UNION COLLIERY, comprising an unopened tract of 340 acres, or thereabouts. This colliery adjoins the north side of the Rising San Colliery, and contains the Yorkley, Whittington, Coleford High Delf, and Trenchard veins. The Crown gale rent of £120 per annum is paid up to Midsummer, 1856.

The Great Western, and Severn and Wye Railways, and convenient tramroads, run near to the properties, and there are other facilities, which render them deserving the attention of capitalists, public companies, coal merchants, and others, and give an opportunity for profitable investment rarely occurring.

Printed particulars and conditions of sale may be had ten days prior to the sale, of Messers, Granam, solicitors, Abingdon, Berks; Messers, Granam, and Luns, solicitors, Mitre-court Chambers, Temple, London; Jamss Winter, Esq., solicitor, Newsham, Gloucestershire; Joseper OLD MANSION HOUSE, with law

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK begs to call attention to his exceedingly large and valuable STOCK of HIGH-PRESSURE HORIZONTAL and VEILTICAL STEAM-ENGINES, for collieries, and manufacturing or other purposes, on the most improved principles; and to his NEW STOCK of TOOLS, comprising Latter for Sliding and Serew-cutting, Drilling and Boring Machines, &c., all of the best and most improved construction, and quite new, and which may be seen on application.

Offices, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION. VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY, MACHINERY, &c.

VALUABLE MINING PROPERTY, MACHINERY, &c.

NR. HY. WILLS has been instructed to OFFER, BY PUBLIC

AUCTION, at Radmore's Globe Hotel, Plymouth, on Tuesday, the sh of
December, 1836, at One O'clock P.M., in One Lot, subject to such conditions as shall
be then produced, all that valuable MINE, with STEAM-ENGINES, MATERIALS,
&cc., thereon, called the IVYBRIDGE SILVER-LEAD MINE, situated about 1½,
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GLAMORGANSHIRE.
IMPORTANT FREEHOLD MINERAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

IMPORTANT PREHIOLD MINERAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

IMPORTANT PREHIOLD MINERAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

R. ROBERT EVANS WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Cardiff Arms Hotel, Cardiff, on Wednesday, the 10th December, 1856, at Two of clock in the afternoon (unless previously disposed of by private contract, of which due notice will be given), subject to such conditions of sale as shall be then and there produced, all that FEEEHHOLD MESSUAGE, FARM, and LANDS, delibed KILELY, situate in the parish of Lantrissant, Glamorganshire, comprising a good FARM-HOUSE, convenient OUT-HOUSES, and 10d acres, or thereabouts, of excellent LAND, all pasture (except about 1½ acre), and in a ring fence; together with all the COAL, BLACKBAND, and FIRE-CLAY, and OTHER MINERALS under the same, including the well-known No. 2 or Four Feet Vein, and the No. 3 or Three Feet Vein (the latter of which is now worked at the Dinas Colliery), which under its hew whole of the estate, except a small portion thereof, where the No. 3 Vein has been worked to a small extent for country sale. Both of these veins are workable by level, at a small outlay, and are distant about a mile from Messurs. Insole's colliery, at Cymmar, in the Rhondda Valley (where a branch rallway communicates with the Taff Vale Ralisway), and from the Dinas Colliery about a mile, from Fonty-pridd and Lantrissant about four miles, about five miles from the South Wales Raliway Station at Pontelow (through which place a branch rallway has been surveyed, through the Ely Valley up to this property), and from Cardiff about sixteen miles.

A small part of the farm is occupied by one of the proprietors, and the remainder is in the occupation of Mr. Thos. Bevan, as tenant, from year to year.

For particulairs, apply to Mr. C. H. Riches, Wartf, Cardiff; Mr. Horsen Horsins, The farm:

SALE OF STEAM-ENGINES, MACHINERY, AND PLANT, AT THE

Neath; or the auctioneer, Bridgend; Messrs, LLEWELLYS and RANDALL, solicitors, Neath; or the auctioneer, Bridgend; and to view the property, apply to Mr. Horgins, on the farm.

SALE OF STEAM-ENGINES, MACHINERY, AND PLANT, AT THE COLESHILL COLLIERIES, BAGILLT.

Two miles from Holywell, and the like distance from Flint.

MESSRS, CHURTON respectfully announce that they are instructed by the proprietors to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, 17th, Thursday, 18th, and Friday, the 19th days of Dreember, 1856, commencing each day at Eleven o'clock for Haif-past, most pneurally, the WHOLE of the valuable MACHINERY and FLANT, comprehending a CONDENSING PUMPING ENGINE, with 32 incylinder, 7 ft. stroke; eight high-pressure vertical and boriscontal steam-engines, with 18, 16, 14, 12, 10, and 8 in. cylinders; nine tubular ended and other boilers, brick chlimps stacks; quille and drams, with iron arms and axies; 8y, driving, spur, nut, and break wheels; guide and other pulleys; water, steam, and exhaustion pipes; east landing plates or doors, with wrought axies and levers; air, forcing, and drawing pumps; 6 in., 7 in., 10 in., and 12 in. pumps and pipes; clack and H-picces, pumping rods, T-boos, pine pit-heads, whimseys; capstan pallets, with iron bosses for eight arms; crab winches; flat and round wirso quantity of iron-bound wood railway pytches and word and alack screens, Walker's patent revolving diding machine; smith's bellows, anvils, vices, benches, and tools; screw taps and dies, double-powered screw blocks, flat and round bar iron, wrought and east scrap, gun ection and fuse, oak blocks, flat and round bar iron, wrought and east scrap, gun ection and fuse, cask blocks, flat and round bar iron, wrought and east scrap, gun ection and fuse, cask blocks, flat and round bar iron, wrought and east scrap, gun ection and fuse, cask blocks, flat and round bar iron, wrought and east scrap, gun ection and fuse, east blocks, flat and round been into an olos; screw taps and dies, double-powered screw blocks, flat and round best in t

ALE OF COPPER.—On the 15th December next, at Twelve o'clock is noon, and at the house of Jose de La Herran, Esq., 21, Caile de San Ysidoro, Seville, WILL BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC SALE, the whole produce of COPPER of the Castillo de las Guardas's United Mines Company during the year 1857, subject to the conditions which may be seen at the counting-house of said Jose de La Herran, Esq., treasurer of said company; or at Messrs. Cuadra Ronkro and Co., No. 10, St. Swithin's-lane, London.

MINE MACHINERY FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

An excellent 70 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 12 ft. stroke in the cyliner, and 10% ft. in the shaft, with two boilers 26 tons; new three years ago.

A 46 ft. WATER-WHEEL, 3 ft. breast (within), with cast-iron axle and sockets,
we sweep rods, and balance-bob, complete.

St. Austell, Aug. 13, 1856.

J. J. GUMMOE 9.

O A L A N D I R O N O R E.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET ON LEASE.

The EMPEROR COAL FIELD,
The QUIDCHURCH COLLIERY,
The BIRCHEN GROVE COAL FIELD,
The PLUDS COAL FIELD,

The PLUDS COAL FIELD,

TO BE LET ON LEASE.

An IRONSTONE FIELD, Gwendraeth, Carmarthenshire.
A LAND SALE COLLIERY, Lianon, Carmarthenshire.
An extensive COAL FIELD, near Lianelly, Glamorganshire.
Apply to Mr. Joshua-Richandson, C.E., Neath, South Wales.

TO BE SOLD, the TINGLES' LEVEL IRON and OCHRE MINE, FOREST OF DEAN. This valuable mine is situated near Cinderford, and is bounded by the Dowlais Company's extensive mines on the north, and by Mesers. Crawshay's on the south, by which, and a water level on the deep of the strata, it is completely drained. A pit has been sunk 30 yards on the vein, and the iron ore has been proved to be 5 ft. in thickness, and of very superior quality. The mine also contains a vein of valuable fire-clay, 2 ft. in thickness. Tingles' Level Iron Mine is within 150 yards of a transway which communicates directly with the Bullo Pill (broad gauge) Railway, the South Wales, and other railways.—Apply to Mr. JOSHUA RICHARDSON, C.E., Neath, Glamorgansbire.

TOR SALE, the INTEREST and PATENT RIGHT in FISHER'S VENETIAN SCREW PROPELLER.—The proprietors not having sufficient time to attend to the practical development of the above invention, are willing to DISPOSE (of the whole, or part), of their INTEREST in the said PATENT, on its merits, as compared with those with which it has been brought into competition. Particulars of several trials, showing the comparative results obtained by the Venetian and other propellers, will be forwarded on application to the undersigned. None but principals will be treated with.—Apply to John Fisher, No. 234, Bedford-street, Toxteth-park, Liverpool.

THE HAFOD SAW MILLS.—IMPORTANT TO THE MINING Halod estate, in the midst of the mining district, it will be interesting to the parties connected with them to find that a SUPPLY of TIMBER, cut for MINING PURPOSES, will always be KEPT ON HAND; and by application to Mr. Thomas, the agent at Hafod, with a few days notice, almost any sort of wood work for mines may Planks cut to the right length and thickness for juging hutches. Planks for long, round, and flat buddles and trunks. Planks for long, round, and flat buddles and trunks. Planks for long, round, and flat buddles and trunks. Planks for long, round, and flat buddles and trunks. Planks for long, round, and flat buddles and trunks. Planks for lodger so ladders, and staves. Pick and shoved hilts; beams for bobs. Oak rings for water-wheels; backing and bucketing and arms for ditto. Planks for ladders collars, plat sollars, and floorings, &c.
Picking tablos; timber cut for stull pieces. Railway wagons, wheelbarrows, &c.
The proper sorts of wood will be found applied to the different kinds of work, so as to secure durability and economy.

WHEAL BAL, ST. JUST.—TO MINERS.—At a Meeting of the adventurers of this mine, held at the secount-house, it was resolved to prosecute the unine with inscreased vigour, for which purpose a SPECIAL SURVEY will be HELD at the mine on Saturday, the 6th day of December next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, for setting several tutwork and tribute bargains; and, as the mine is shallow and well ventilated, and the saverage gettings of the men have been about £5 per month, owing to a scarcity of able-bodied labourers in the neighbourhood good miners from any districts in the county are strongly invited to apply, to whom every encouragement will be given.—Nov. 25, 1856.

J. T. WHITE, Purser.

TENT LEE STEVI TEASE STEA of to any eva solating hund shill, City, w LF-ACT

Nov. 29

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ITENT FURNACES AND STEAM BOILERS.—
LEE STEVENS'S FURNACES PREVENT SMOKE, ECONOMISE FUEL, BLISE STEAM, extend the flame through the flues, and are easily and safely do any evaporative or heating purpose. Official reports, working drawings, esisting hundreds of references, and other practical information, at No. 1, Fish-shill City, where particulars are also given of LEE STEVENS'S PATENT BY STEAM BOILERS, marine and land.

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subret, 1855, à midi, par le ministère de M. FREMYN, l'un déux. Mise à pris
18 fr.—S'afresser aux bureaux de la compagnie venderesse, 28, Rue de Miro,
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\*\*Ammasurement of the property is 165% acres, containing about 26 ft. in thickoff ty a valuable veins of coal, which is calculated to yield upwards of 4,000,000
which, if estimated at a royalty of only 6d. per ton, would amount to £100,000, the property being advantageously situated so near to the said Loop-line
above property being advantageously situated so near to the said Loop-line
key, soot near convex of construction, and close on the side of the intended Bargoed
stand and the coal and ironstone being of exceedingly good quality, any person
span undertaking to open workings thereon would find it a very profitable
and the coal and ironstone being of exceedingly good quality, any person
span undertaking to open workings thereon would find it a very profitable
and of the particulars, and plans of the property, apply (if by letter
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Shares. Mines. Paid. Last Price. Present. Dividends per Share. Last Paid.	Shares. 236 Eaglebrook, Lianphangel, Card. 40 17 2000 Plynlimmon Consols
Aired Consols (copper), Phillack* 31, 11s. 10d 515% 16% 17% 515 6 0 50 6 0 - Oct. 5, 1856. 1624 Balicswidden (tin), St. Just 11k, 10d 515% 16% 17% 515 6 0 50 6 - Oct. 5, 1856. 1624 Balicswidden (tin), St. Just 11k, 10d 515 6 0 50 6 - Oct. 5, 1856. 1856	236 Eaglebrook, Llanphangel, Card. 40 4006 East Alfred Consols 11 6 1 7 1 236 Eaglebrook, Llanphangel, Card. 40 4006 East Alfred Consols 11 6 1 7 1 236 East Basset (copper), Redruth. 47 60 60 61 2400 East Black (copper), Redruth. 47 60 60 61 2400 East Black Craig, Kirkcudbright 25 24 3 26 East Basset (copper), Redruth. 12 3 24 3 26 East Caradon 25 14 25 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26
240 Bosecan (tin), 81. Just 2014 971 93 100 9 00 3 0 0 -Sept. 3, 1856. 200 Botallack (tin, copper), 81. Just 914 165 170 381 5 0 5 0 -Oct. 21, 1856.	1024 East Buller (copper), Redruth. 12 3 24 3 4096 Queen of Dart, Devonshire. 5 2 5 15 15 15 16 16 18 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
100 Brynford Hall (lead), Flint: 20 80 80 13 0 0 5 0 0 - July 31, 1886. 6000 Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire. 7 4 4 0 5 0 0 5 0 - July 13, 1886.	5200 East Fowey Consols
1000 Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan 15 81 60 231 10 0 2 0 0 Dec. 15, 1855. 2043 Carayorth (tin), St. Just 5 5 5 015 0 0 3 0 June 16, 1856.	4096 East Gonamena
200 Cefn Cwm Brwyno (lead), Cardiganshire 33 62% 500 0 4 Feb. 8, 1855. 256 Condurrow (copper, tin), Camborne 20 150 150 71 0 0 3 0 0 Oct. 6, 1856.	5000 E. Rosewarne(cop.,tin), Gwinear 16 12000 Sortridge & Bedford, Tavistock.11s.10d. 12 12000 East Sortridge 18. 6d. 12
128 Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshiret 60 150 0 0 9 - Feb. 28, 1856. 280 Derwent Mines (silver-lead), Durham 304\(\sqrt{4}\) 150 10 0 - Sept. 30, 1856.	256 East Tolgus (copper), Redruth. 31 55 55 56 2000 South Carn Brea (cop.), 110gan 14 15 16000 East Wheal George, Walkhamp. 34 4 3911 South Crenver (copper) 4% 4 3911 South Crenver (copper)
522 Devoi Great Consols (copper), Taristock*. 1 420 405 410 528 0 0 12 0 0 Nov. 21, 1856.  12 Ding Dong (tin), Gulval+ 32 32 32), 33 13 17 6 2 10 0 Sept. 15, 1856.  12 Doleoath (copper, tin), Camborne* 257 3 210 225 901 0 0 5 0 0 Oct. 13, 1856.	200
130   East Daren (lead), Cardiganshiret   32   90   15   00   3   0   0   0   0   0   0   0	4098 East Wheal Wrey 9s. 6d. 12 2000 South Gorland. 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 1440 Exmouth Consols (copper) 1 1 1 1024 South Providence (tin), Sithney £3 7 . 7 1024 South Providence (tin), Sithney £3 7 . 1 105 So. Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan £1 18 10 6
5% 5% 0 50 0 50 —Jan. 11. 1854.	512 Forest, Illogan 6 4½ 1024 So. Wh. Ellen (cop.), St. Agree 5 1 5 5000 Fox Tor Alvenny (t. &c.), Limit 5 5 6000 South Wheal Wrys 1. 18. 6d. 5 5 5 5 208 St. Austell Consols 214 1 1 4
494 Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath 40 25 27 409 30 4 10 0—Oct. 30, 1856. 2240 Foxdale, Isle of Man (Limited)*	5000 Galit-y-Ffrith-Rhedyn (Limited) 3 3 2 2500 St. Columb United   1   5000 Garreg (lead), Flint
1024 Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer 133 26½ 26½ 27 0 7 6 0 7 6 Dec. 21, 1832. 26½ 26½ 27 0 7 6 0 7 6 Dec. 21, 1832. 26½ 26½ 27 0 7 6 0 7 6 Dec. 21, 1832. 26½ 27 0 7 6 0 7 6 Dec. 21, 1832.	6000 Gellirheiron (silid.), Cardigan 1 5 130000 St. Huary Wilcold Huar
11 40 1 0 0 - Sept. 4, 1856.   1448 General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)   3 2 1 0 8 0 3 3 - June 5, 1332	5000 Fox Tor Alvenny (t. &c.), Limit. 5   5   5000 Fax Mills, Devon   2   2   3   5208 St. Austell Consols   £2 14   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1
1024   Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard   5½ 3½ 3½ 3½ 2126 0 76 -Apr. 18, 1854. 6000   Hingston Down Consols (copper), Caistock. 3% 3½ 3½ 2160 0 2 6 -Nov. 25, 1856. 2000   Holyford (copper), near Tipperary   11 9 3176 0 5 0 -July 30, 1856. 6   Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire   3½ 13s. 6d   380 0 0 5 0 0 -Mar. 10, 1851.	4000 Great Cowarch, Merioneth 4% 1 600 Tregardock (lead), St. Teath 3
29 Laver Mining Company, Isle of Man 1000 1000 1330 0 0 5 0 0 -Mar. 10, 1851.  180 Levant (copper, tin), St. Just. 2½ 100 1056 0 0 2 0 0 -Mor. 185. 1856.  400 Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales 18½ 122½ 243 0 0 4 0 0 -Oct. 2, 1856.	
Solution   Care   Control   Care	1024 Gt. Sheba Con., Stoke Climsland 23 314 2048 Trevelyan (tin, copper)
Sooo   Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset   3	14000 Gt. Tregune Consols, Altarnun. 1
Solid   Soli	6000 Gt. Wh. Busy (cop. & tin), Kenwyn 2\( \) 3 6400 Tyne Head (silver-lead, copper) \( \) 3 4000 Tyn. y. Worglodd (slate), Carna. 5 4 10040 Gyn. y. Worglodd (slate), Carna. 5 4 10040 Tyn. y. berth (slate), Talyillyn 1\( \) 3
200 North Pool (copper, tin), Pool 22\( \) 70 324 0 0 2 0 0 Dec. 26, 1854.  140 North Roskear (copper), Camborne. 10 80 75 281 0 0 4 0 0 Sept. 26, 1854.  5000 North Wheal Basset (copper, tin), Illogan*, ni. 35 35\( \) 35\( \) 35\( \) 35\( \) 10 10 0 16\( \) 0 - dc. 22 1856.	1024 Great West a Fortune, presgents 18 0 19 1 10000 Tyn.y-berth (slate), Talyilyn 11 15 1 10000 Gwinear Consols (copper) 5 5 5 6000 Gwinear Consols (copper) 5 5 5 6000 Gwinear Consols, Llanrwst 7s 12 Wendron Con. (tin), Roche & Luxillion 19 18 18 18 19 19 10000 Gwydyr Park Consols, Llanrwst 7s 12 Wendron Con. (tin), Wendron £23 7 8 8 35 11 2 10000 West Aberffwyd, Cardigansbire 4s 19 1024 West Aberffwyd, Cardigansbire 4s 19 1024 West Aberffwyd, Cardigansbire 4s 10 10000 Gwine Cop. (Phillack £27 18 5 10 10000 Gwine Cop.), Calstock £16 8 19 10000 West Aberffwyd, Cardigansbire 4s 10 10000 Gwine Cop.), Calstock £16 8 19 10000 Gwine Cop.), Calstock £16 8 19 10000 Gwine Cop.
300 Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire 74 9% 4 10 0 0 10 0—Apr. 12, 1856.	512 Haismanning and Groft Gothal 1044 8 114 2 2000 West Aberfwyd, Cardiganshire 4s 45 45 45 45 46
Polberro (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)   15	4096 Hemerdon Consols
2500 Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon (lead) 11½ 11½ 5 0 7 0 0 3 0—June 18, 1856.  512 Rosewarne United (copper, tin), Gwinear* 12 65 55 60 27 10 0 2 0 0—Oct. 13, 1856.  1200 Sortridge Consola (cop), Whitchurch, Devon 6s. 2½ 2½ 07 6 0 2 6—Oct. 28, 1856.  256 South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer* 2½ 300 290 300 436 0 0 8 0 0—Nov. 22, 1856.	1024 West Alfred (cop.), Philiack. £27 18 5 10
128 South Crinnia (copper), St. Austell 19 375 375 60 0 0 20 0 — June 18, 1835.  9000 South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferrist 11. 6s. 6d 5 5 5 60 0 0 0 0 0 — June 18, 1835.  256 South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall. 16 150 156 69 0 0 4 0 0 — May 27, 1833.  486 South Wheal Frances (cop.), Illogan* 181. 18s. 9d. 360 350 223 5 0 9 0 0 — Nov. 3, 1856.	2018 Kea Tremayne (tin) 1056 West Stray Park, Cambridge 50
12   13   13   14   15   16   16   17   18   18   18   18   18   18   18	
0 17 6 0 7 6-April 1, 1852,	1024 Lelant Consols (tin)
St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives   80   100   888 0 0 8 0 0 - Feb. 21, 1854.	1024 Lelant Consols (tin)
96 Tresarean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall 32½ 110 4677 15 0 5 0 0 June 4, 1855. 120 Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall 10½ 19 403 13 6 2 10 0 -Apr. 29, 1851. 4000 Tretoil (copper, tin), Bodmin 122, 3% 3½ 0 5 0 0 5 0 July 8, 1856.	1024 Wheal Capid (copper), Redruth 12
100 Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston 95 90 7073 55 00 5 00 Dec. 20, 1854. 490 United Mines (copper), Gwennap 40 140 140 61 5 0 2 0 Dec. 20, 1854.	4403 Mount's Bay Consols, Marazion 23 4 1970 Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron El3 18 0 12 1536 Wheal Grenville 10 12 14 11 11 11 11 10 10 10 12 1
20000 Vale of Towy (ld.), Llangunnor, Carmarthen %	290 Nant Vent Vent Aleton 1 114 1024 Wheal Gevils (con., tin), Breage 28, 3
6900         West Basset (copper), Illogun*         1/2         33         32 33         9 14 6         0 12 8—Nov. 19, 1836.           256         West Caradon (copper), Liskeard         20         125         120 125         274 5 0         5 0 0—Aug. 22, 1855.           256         West Danssel (copper), Weennap         £10 7         90         14 0 0         2 0 0—Sept. 15, 1856.	2400 New Machno Slate and Slab Co. 10 9 3 5000 Wheal Guskus (tin, copper) 2 % % 1024 North Buller (cop.), Redruth £11 2 4 % 3120 Wheal Harriett, Camborne 1 % % 12000 North Ding Dong (tin), Madron 1 2 % 1000 Wheal Helen (tin), Breage 1 % 5 5000 Wheal Kit (tin), Greage 1 % 5 5000 Wheal Helen (tin), Breage 1 % 5 5000 Wheal Hit (tin)
1024 West Providence (tin), St. Erth+ 5 12 11 12 27 5 0 0 10 0—Oct. 8, 1856.  400 West Wheal Seton (copper), Camborne* 38½ 350 350 360 51 10 0 5 0 0—Oct. 14, 1856.  1228 Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock 7 8 7½ 6 10 0 0 10 0—Oct. 29, 1855.	2500 North Frances (cop.), Illogan. 5 11 9½ 4800 Wheal Ludcott 17** 32** 1366 North Grambler, Redrath ½ 1½ 1½ 12 Wheal Margery (tin), St. Ives 16½ 31** 16½ 31** 16½ 31** 16½ 31** 16½ 31** 16½ 31** 16½ 31** 16½ 31** 16½ 31** 16½ 31** 16½ 31**
249     Wheal Bast (tin), St. Just     5     2 0 0 1 0 0 Nor. 14, 1855.       511     Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan*     5½     25     260 265     423 10 0 8 0 0 - Ort. 6, 1855.       255     Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth*     5     250     260 811 5 0 10 0 - Sept. 18, 1855.       1024     Wheal Charlotte, Perrangthone     34     40     40     11 5 0 0 0 0 10 0 - Sept. 18, 1855.	1024 North Rosewarne, Gwinear
250 Wheal Clifford (copper), Gwennap — 550 550 17 00 5 0 — 00 - Sept. 9, 1855, 8700 Wheal Exmouth and Adams United 41.14s. 83 2 5 0 0 3 0 - Nov. 21, 1856, 500 Wheal Exmouth and Adams United 41.14s. 83 2 5 0 0 3 0 - Nov. 21, 1856, 500 Wheal Exmouth and Adams United 45.14s. 83 2 5 0 0 3 0 - Nov. 21, 1856, 500 Wheal Extraceure, Radmin 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10000 North Town and Cystanog   .6s. 6d   .1s
128 Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon 50 75 2375 10 0 8 0 0 May 10, 1854, 512 Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea 3½ 17 16 17 410 0 1 0 0 -Oct. 25, 1853, 1024 Wheal Kitz (tin), Liny Lelan 51 7 2 11 102 1 2 10 0 10 0 -Sept. 38 1853.	1024 No. Wh. Gibert (eep.), St. Erth 14 3½ 3500 Wheal Foliard 3 3500 Wheal Robins (tin), Liskeard 3 4 4210 North Wheal Trelawny 2½ ½ ¼ 4000 Wheal Russell (cop.), Tavistock 2½ ¾
430 Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron 33 18 31 00 1 00—Sept. 5, 1836, 448 Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelantt 193 424 415 424 67 0 0 2 00—Aug. 26, 1836, 1024 Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menhenjott 8 404 404 21 12 6 2 0 0—Sept. 16, 1836	4096 N. Wheal Wrey Consols, St. Ive 1 11 2048 Wheal Tallack, St. Agnes 14 % 4096 Okel Tor (lead), Calstock 316 3 6000 Wheal Tallack, St. Agnes 24 24 25 10
40         Wheal Owles, 8t. Just, Cornwall         70         280         197         13         0         5         0—Nov. 21, 1856.           340         Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant         244         111/4         40         0         3         0         0—Aug. 23, 1852.           198         Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne*         107         180         150         160         269         10         3         0         0—Aug. 11, 1856.	256 Old Wheal Basset, Illogan
140	10000 Pedn-an-drea United (tin) \$2 6 1
4000 Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	10000 North Towy and Cystanog
10000 Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil     26½     2½     1½     2½     34     17     6     0     10     0     Dec.     1844.       2464 Burra Rurra (copper), South Australia     5     120     120     175     0     0     5     0     Described.     4     1856.       12000 Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba     40     53½     56½     8     12     0     3     0     0     July 29, 1856.	6493 Perran Consols, Perranuthnoe 2 1%
Solid Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway £14%   3   3   4   5   0   0   15   0   Nov. 21, 1858.	Hining Companies Incorporated with Limited Liability.  Nom. cap. Share, Bus. done.  Brenkburne Iron and Coal
10000 Lusitanian (of Portugal)   1½   1½   11½   0 4 3 0 1 9—Sept. 3, 1856, 193815 Mariquita and New Granada   1   2	Event   Lew Mining   10000   10   10   10   10   10   10
25000 Peninsular Mining Company	Bronfloyd   8000 4 6 5½   Manchester and Festining State and Side Poleon   1 Californian Consolidated Quarts   32090 1 1   Mount Gabriel Mineral   10000 10   College Mines, Ireland (Is. paid)   12000 1   58. 6d.   Pen-y-Rhiew Colliery   25000 10   East Indian Coal   150000 10 10 11   Quarts Reduction   30000 1
104000 San Fernando (silver-lead), Linares	College Mines, Ireland (1s. paid)   12000   1   5s. 6d.   Pen-y-Rhiew Colliery.   25000   10   10   East Indian Coal   150000   10   10   11   Quarts Reduction.   35000   1   Esgair Liee Mining   10200   10   10   10   10   10   10
70000 Waller (gold), Gooehland Co., Virginia	Gravesend and Milton Coal Consumers' 10000
Planes D. 12 F I D. 1 D	Cransactions on the Bluck Cityauge.
Shares   Paid Last Price   Fresent   Shares   Paid Last Price   Fresent   Shares   Paid Last Price   Fresent   Shares   Paid Last Price   Present   Present   Present   Present   Present   Present   Pres	MINES. Shares. Paid. Clos. Pr. Bus. Do to. 100000 Anglo-Californian
54860 Cologne Mining Company 1 35435 Wheal Jamaica (copper) 12s ½ 124400 Fort Bowen, New Granada 1½ 1s. 6d 75000 Wildberg (sillead., copper) 2 1	80000 Clarendon Consols
PROGRESSIVE MINES.  **Shares.**  **Paid. Last Price. Present.**  5000 Abbey Consols (lead), Cardigan. 1/2 1/3  1055 Carvannall (copper), Gwennap. 11 6 6	12000   Ditto, Fref., 7   per cent. 25   25 27   25 28   25
1024 Aberdovey (lead), Merioneth 2½ 6400 Carvath United, St. Austell 2½ 2 6830 Altgoed Consols Slate Quarry . 2½ 54 8000 Catherine and Jane Consols 3½ 34 6000 Ceft Gwyn (silld.), Cardigan . 1 34	60000 Liberty
2000 Bailyyoneen (ead), wicklow 1 % 2000 Clara (lead), Cardiganshire £ 1 8 1% 1024 Clijah & Wentworth (tin, cop.). 19½ 11 10	MISCELLANEOUS.   200000 New Granads   1
1000   Collacombe (copper)   1000	50000 South Australian   1
2200 Benderg (Limited)	00000 00000
6000 Bolenowe   61 4 6 %   30000 Craignuir (cobalt and nickel) 1s. 6d %   4006 Boringdon Consols, Plympton. 4 4 4 5 6400 Crow Hill, St. Stephen's 1 5 30000 Craignuir (cobalt and nickel) 1s. 6d % 1	20000 British North American 50 4½ 5½ 40000 National Discount 5 5½ 5¾ 1 40000 City 50 68 70 70 69½ 40000 Ditto, New 1 1½ 1¼ 1 1½ 1¼ 1 1½ 1¼ 1 1½ 1¼ 1
2009	20000 Australasia
## PROGRESSIVE MINES.  **Paid.** Last Price.** Present.**  **6000** Abbey Consols (lead), Cardigan.** ½ 13½	3000 City
## PROGRESSIVE MINES. *Poid. Last Price. Present. *6000 Abbey Consols (lead), Cardigan. *\( \) \	*.* Our object being to make the Share List correct, we cannestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forward alterations or correction which may, from time to time, come under their notice. Reports from mines—in fact, minin mation of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.
64 Cambrian (gold) ESL	alterations or correction which may, from time to time, come under notice. Reports from mines in may,
1024 Caradon Consols, St. Cleer 10 8½ 8½ Duke of Cornwall, Lostwithiel£21 19 17 25 20 28 15000 Dunder Wheal Phone	Ination of every description, forwarded to our omce, with most ready attention.  London: Printed by Righard Middleton, and published by Henry Eschish (the proprietors), at their offices, No. 26, STREET, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—Notember 29, 1856.